Korea Today

2
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우 리 의 신 념 은 하 나

혁명적랑만을 안고 무게있게 (빠르지 않게)　　리정술 작사, 성동춘 작곡

SONG

"We Have One Faith"

1. On the revolutionary road are glories
As well as many harsh trials.
Without the faith given by Mother Party
We cannot go the long way.
The fighters' oath once made
Is dearer than their lives.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

2. When a new era dawned upon Korea
Han Byol was yearned for by soul after soul.
Under another guiding star now
Millions of loyal hearts blossomed out.
The revolutionary truth once found
Is dearer than a mountain of gold.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

3. We will go this way in glorious days
And never go another way in grim days.
Even if our bodies turn to ashes
We will be true to this faith.
We will never stop
On the road we have once chosen.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

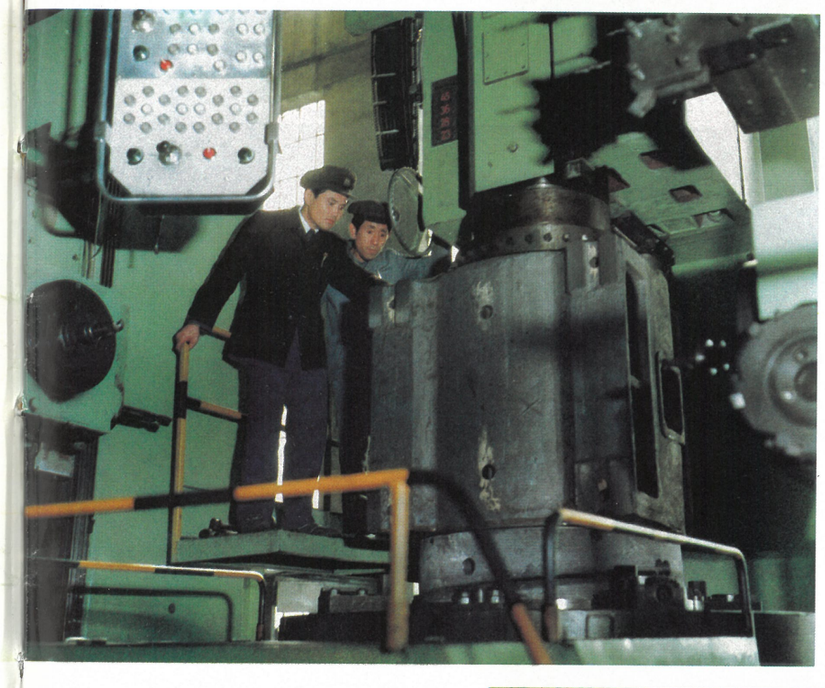
The great leader President KIM IL SUNG, accompanied by the dear leader Comrade KIM JONG IL, looks round the newly-built Grand People's Study House

The Three-Revolution Vanguard

(Three-Revolution Team Members Dispatched to the Taean General Heavy Machine Works)

Pooling creative wisdom

A three-revolution team member helps an assembler in his work



A three-revolution team member assists in processing work

The three-revolution team member in the control room is always busy

Amateur art group activity is brisk with the help of three-revolution team members

The comprehensive processing machine, made by the workers, technicians and three-revolution team members, proves its worth

Korea Today

No. 2 (317) 1983

CONTENTS

New Year Address
KIM IL SUNG 8

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt) 12

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Respected President KIM IL SUNG Is Great Leader Who Has Made Korean People Independent 13

Korean Revolution Museum (4)
Revolutionary Flames Flare Up on Mt. Paekdu 16

Iron Unity and Cohesion of Party and People 19

Note
Those Were Glorious Days 21

Korea—The Motherland of Juche!
Zafar Lodhi (Pakistan) 23

Guiding Star

Great Personality of People's Leader 26

Comrade Kim Jong Il, True Leader of People
Bhuvan Lal Pradhan (Nepal) 29

This Is How Brilliant Examples Were Set in Creating "Speed of the 80s" 31

In Wake of Glorious Traces
Traces of Love He Left 34

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True Story
Starlight 36

Great Personality
"Hyoksin" Changed Her Course 39

Song "We Have One Faith" 40

Under the Rays of Rural Theses 42

The Three-Revolution Vanguard

Dialogue
Working with Dependable Revolutionary Vanguard 53

Three-Revolution Team Movement—New Effective Method of Guiding Revolution 56

True Story
A Three-Revolution Team Member and an Engineer 59

This Is How We Did
Building of Independent National Economy in Korea (1) 61

Second Seven-Year Plan Fulfilled 64

Our Villagers Enjoy Long Life 66

Legend
Dutiful Son's Spring 68

Nature of Korea

Trip to Mt. Kumgang
Manmul Peak 70

▲South Korea—US Imperialists' Colony▲

A Sinister Confab between Aggressors and Traitors 72

Truth of Plot to Kill Kim Dae Jung (3) 73

Chon Du Hwan Junta Sell Internal Organs of Fellow Countryman 75

Round-Table Talk
We Sternly Denounce Japanese Authorities for Distortion of Korean History 76

▲ We Denounce US Imperialism ▲

US Imperialism Is Most Flagrant Violator of Human Rights 80

"The Waves of Anti-Americanism Will Run High" 81

Independence, Friendship and Peace

35th Independence Day of Sri-Lanka 83

Malaysia Develops National Economy 84

South African People Are Sure to Win Cause of Justice . . . 85

National Education Develops in Ethiopia 86

Short Novel
Scenes of a Mountain Village 87

◇

Do You Know? 91

News 92

Phraseology
Revolutionary Spirit of Paekdu 30
Making Whole World Independent 33

Searchlight (in South Korea) 82

◇

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ **The Three-Revolution Vanguard** 2

☆ **A Visit to Changgwang Kindergarten** 45

☆ **"Unjong-216"** 51

☆ **Year-end Income Distribution** 93

☆ **Mt. Kumgang, Celebrated Mountain of Korea** 96

FRONT COVER: **Mt. Paekdu, the holy revolutionary mountain**

INSIDE FRONT COVER: **Song "We Have One Faith"**

BACK COVER: **The snowscape of the Taedong Gate**

KIM IL SUNG

New Year Address

January 1, 1983

Comrades,

We are greeting a hopeful new year 1983, with a high sense of dignity and great pride in having made 1982 the most glorious year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

On this New Year's morning our country is boiling with boundless joy and revolutionary optimism, and our people have embarked upon a grandiose march with a fresh hope and confidence.

On the occasion of the new year which will shine with fresh victories and glories, I would like to offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant officers and men of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people, who are devoting everything to the struggle for the revolution and construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

I also would like to send militant New Year greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students, and the people in all walks of life in south Korea, who are determinedly fighting for an independent and democratic society in south Korea and for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in the teeth of the difficulties caused by the colonial rule of US imperialists and the continued fascist repression by their stooges.

My New Year greetings also go to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all our overseas brothers, who are vigorously struggling in far-off foreign lands for their democratic national rights, for the benefits of their socialist homeland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, with a high sense of honour and pride as overseas citizens of Juche Korea.

1982 was a very important year which was replete with events of great significance in our people's social and political life.

Last year the revolutionary enthusiasm of the entire people was higher than ever before, and in this political atmosphere, we successfully conducted the elections to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly and formed the new Government of the Republic and augustly commemorated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party. Through SPA elections, the celebration of the 50th birthday of the Korean People's Army and various other important political functions, we fully demonstrated the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the whole Party and all the people rallied solidly around the Party Central Committee and further strengthened our revolutionary forces.

Bearing in mind our glorious revolutionary history of more than half a century and the immortal exploits performed by our Party, all our Party members and working people deepened their confidence in our Party and renewed their firm resolve to fight out unyieldingly along the revolutionary road indicated by the Party. The people's absolute trust in our Party, the indestructible unity and solidarity between the Party and the masses and the unbounded devotion of Party members and working people to the revolutionary cause constitute a sure guarantee for the ultimate victory of our revolution.

1982 was a year of worthwhile struggle. It marked the start of a new revolutionary upswing in building socialism.

Last year our heroic working class and all the other working people launched a vigorous struggle for a new speed of advance, the "speed of the 80s", in response to the militant call of the Party. In the heat of this intense struggle the creativity and revolutionary zeal of the working people rose higher than ever, a great change took place on all fronts of socialist construction, and socialist construction entered a new period of revolutionary upswing, the whole country rushing forward with a greater momentum towards the magnificent goal set forth by the Party.

A great success was made in the dynamic struggle to implement the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule in all sectors of the national economy and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction proposed by the Party at its Sixth Congress. Thanks to the creative and devoted efforts of the working people, many factories and enterprises, shops and workteams had a legitimate pride in implementing the Second Seven-Year Plan more than two years ahead of schedule and firm material and technical foundations were laid which will enable many sectors of the national economy to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Last year the total industrial output value grew by 16.8 per cent as against 1981, and many industries, including the metallurgical industry, succeeded in increasing their production capacities through the reconstruction and expansion of their factories and enterprises. In hearty response to the decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the workers in the mining and construction industries dynamically pushed ahead with the ambitious projects to reconstruct and expand nonferrous ore mines, including the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, thereby making a giant stride in their efforts to build up nonferrous-metal production centres.

By making strained efforts with steadfast loyalty to the Party, our valorous builders and helpers erected grand monumental structures and splendidly laid down new streets in Pyongyang, thus making our revolutionary capital city more grandiose and magnificent, and they vigorously carried on the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate, the reclamation of tidelands and other colossal projects to transform nature.

Last year the agricultural sector achieved a proud success that gladdened our people very much. Our agricultural workers who are unboundedly loyal to the Party successfully overcame unfavourable climatic conditions and applied the Juche farming method, with the result that they gathered in an unprecedentedly bountiful harvest, thereby hitting the 9.5 million-ton grain production target at last. This signifies an epochal progress in the effort to reach the 15 million-ton grain production target and is a brilliant victory achieved by the agricultural workers under the correct leadership of our Party and with the assistance of the whole nation.

Our scientists and technicians who are deeply conscious of the honourable duty devolving upon them in socialist construction, adhered firmly to the Juche stand in conducting energetic scientific researches and made valuable inventions and reached worthy achievements, thus contributing greatly to the country's development in science and to the Juche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Allow me to extend my warm thanks to the workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and the rest of the people who performed brilliant feats in the building of socialism last year, by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort out of intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

1982 was a historic year when the external relations of our Party and the Government of our Republic were further expanded and international solidarity with our revolution increased as never before.

Thanks to the positive external activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic, our relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist, non-aligned and third world countries developed still further and the solidarity movements to support our people's cause of national reunification were conducted briskly on a worldwide scale. Unprecedentedly many foreign Heads of State and celebrities visited our country and expressed their unreserved support to our just revolutionary cause and powerfully encouraged our people in their

struggle. This constitutes a shining victory of our Party's foreign policy and a proud success in its external activities.

Hailing the New Year, I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to the progressive people and our friends the world over who give active support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause.

Comrades,

Today our revolution is advancing very fast, and the struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea is developing on to new heights.

This year we must give a greater impetus to the revolution and construction under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and make great strides in the struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of the society and further accelerate socialist economic construction.

Energetically speeding up socialist economic construction is the most important revolutionary task confronting our Party and people today. Through uninterrupted innovations and continued advance in socialist economic construction, this year we must open up a clear prospect of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

This year we must give priority to the extracting industries.

Definitely keeping the extracting industries ahead of the manufacturing industry is a consistent policy of our Party and an urgent demand of the national economy at the moment. This year we must put great efforts into the extracting industries so as to shore them up determinedly.

Coal is food for industry. Only when the smooth production and supply of coal are ensured, can the raw material, fuel and power questions be solved successfully and production be normalized in every field of the national economy. In coal mining we must reconstruct and expand the Anju District Coal Mining Complex along modern lines and concentrate our efforts on many mines in the western districts and those in the northern districts, which have great production capacities, thereby bringing about a big upswing in coal production.

I believe that the workers, technicians, office employees and leading functionaries in coal mining will wage a heroic struggle with an unflagging revolutionary spirit to markedly increase the coal output and thus repay the high confidence and expectations of the Party.

In ore mining we must step up the work of increasing production capacity of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and put great efforts on the mines in the Tanchon district and Ryanggang Province, thereby laying firm foundations for attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals ahead of schedule.

The power industry is one of the important branches for which we should exert much effort this year.

In this industry we must maximize the generation of electricity through an effective use of the existing generating capacities, while at the same time endeavouring strenuously to create more generating capacities. We must vigorously push ahead with the construction of new power stations, including the one in Taechon, and finish the expansion projects of the Pukchang and Chongchongang Thermal Power Stations as soon as possible.

The chemical, metallurgical, machine-building and other manufacturing industries should be more rapidly developed.

The chemical industry is an important sector which needs particularly great efforts in developing light industry and agriculture to increase the production of consumer goods and cereals and quickly improve the people's living standard. The production of various chemical goods including synthetic fibres, plastics and chemical fertilizers must be decisively boosted by improving and reinforcing chemical factories and operating them to capacity.

The metallurgical industry must build up Juche-oriented iron production centres, actively introduce the method of iron production relying on domestic fuel and normalize the production of iron and steel on a high level.

The workers, technicians and leadership personnel of the machine industry must zealously implement the Party's policy for a widespread use of pressing and shape-forging and for bringing about a revolutionary change in welding and in the manufacture of insulation so as to develop the machine-building industry onto a higher stage and ensure the production of machine tools, extracting equipment and other modern machines and ordered equipment.

The workers in light industry must normalize production both at national and local-industry factories with the use of all reserves and possibilities and thus turn out various high-quality daily necessities and foodstuffs in greater quantities for the people.

For an upswing in production and construction, transport must go ahead of other spheres. In the field of railway transport they must produce more locomotives and wagons, repair wagons promptly, reinforce railways, establish strict discipline and a well-regulated system of directing train operations, and thus satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport. Road and water transport must be developed along with railway transport, and the policy for cablecar, conveyer-belt and pipeline transport thoroughly implemented.

Another giant stride should be made in agricultural production this year.

Grain precisely means communism. Our Party has regarded it very important in building socialism and communism to produce large quantities of cereals and appealed to attain the grain production target before any other of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

In the agricultural sector they must zealously expand the cultivated land, accelerate the technical revolution, thoroughly implement the Juche farming method, and thus win a decisive victory in the struggle to attain the grain production goal under the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In order to successfully carry out the gigantic tasks of socialist economic construction facing us this year, we must intensify the struggle for the "speed of the 80s".

This is a worthy struggle to bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction in the same spirit and mettle as displayed in the years of the great upswing of Chollima and a great forward movement of the working masses based on their unusually high revolutionary determination and enthusiasm. Party organizations at all levels must develop a vigorous struggle for the "speed of the 80s" and ensure that all their members and the working people bring about continuous innovations in socialist construction, with intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution and by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

If they are to accelerate dynamically socialist economic construction, leading economic officials must enhance their sense of responsibility and role.

They are the masters of socialist economic construction who are responsible for the nation's economic life and its management; and they are commanding personnel of the revolution. Deeply conscious of their heavy responsibility to the Party and the revolution, they should all efficiently organize economic work and guide production to conform with the intentions of the Party and the requirements of the law of the socialist economy.

The revolutionary tasks confronting us this year are very difficult and tremendous. But, as long as there are our Party's corret leadership and our people infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution, we are sure to perform any difficult revolutionary task with credit.

Let us all fight vigorously to win a greater victory in socialist construction and hasten the country's independent, peaceful reunification, firmly united behind the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JUCHE IDEA

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

"Technical advancement, improved organization of production and various other factors contribute to increasing labour productivity, but I think the technical skills and especially the ideological consciousness of working men should be considered as an important factor."

"The aim of revolution is to get all people to lead affluent lives."

"Our goal is to give the people abundance, to make our country wealthy and powerful and to build socialism and communism so that everyone will be well off."

"Whenever you have to deal with a problem, you must always take into consideration beforehand the effect it will have on the interests of the people."

"What is most important in establishing the Juche idea is to do work with men well, because men decide everything. Success in the struggle to transform society and nature, in the last analysis, depends largely upon how to do work with men."

"...all our work, without exception, can be done only by rousing people to activity. When we want to run a factory or enterprise or operate a train or ship, we should first bring the people, the masters, into action. That is why they say the masses of the people are the makers of history."

"Unless we conduct work with people well and properly organize and enlist the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people, we will not be able to build socialism successfully and advance towards communism."

"...what is most important in the development of society is training people to be more dynamic; in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the work with men, that is, to the work of remoulding men."

"When people work consciously and with determination, they are equal to any task."

"All our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them."

"We should encourage all the working people to work willingly with the attitude of owner by conducting work with people, political work, in advance and increasing the political and moral incentives to labour. This is essential to ensure that production, management of the economy and all other work run smoothly."

"It is no use beating your brains out to hit on a good idea without carrying out work with people to set the masses of the people on the move. There is no special trick in revolution and construction. Rather than make futile attempts to come up with a brainstorm, we should throw energy into the political work to rouse the masses of the people, who are the makers of history."

Respected President KIM IL SUNG Is Great Leader Who Has Made Korean People Independent

The Korean people are in their heyday now. Never before in their history of 5,000 years have they been so strong and exalted in the world as today.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung has made our long-maltreated and humiliated people the proudest and the most dignified and independent people. This is his great exploit that contributed to the development of our national history.

(1)

The respected President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who fundamentally changed the status of our nation.

To free peoples from all manner of subjugation and oppression and make them independent is the main trend of our times in the solution of the national problem and the sure guarantee of national independence and prosperity.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean communists led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a victorious conclusion and thereby restored their national sovereignty usurped by the Japanese imperialists, achieved the country's independence and opened up broad prospects for the building of a new society."

The world came under the control of imperialist powers between the late 19th century and the early 20th century. This set national liberation as the greatest task of colonial peoples in cutting out their destiny.

When our people were undergoing the severest suffering caused by the occupation of their country by Japanese imperialists, the great leader President Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of national-liberation struggle, upholding the banner of the Juche idea. At the time the country was submerged in a sea of blood and people lived simply because they could not kill themselves under Japanese imperialist fascist oppression.

The prevailing situation showed that the nation would not be able to save their destiny if they only lamented or begged for independence just as they had done in the past. The great leader President Kim Il Sung chose an entirely new road of struggle, a unique road of armed struggle for independence, relying on the strength of the people. Thus colonial peoples came to wage armed struggle, for the first time in history, to liberate themselves on the principle of Chajusong.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung led the bloody anti-Japanese struggle for 20 years, and defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation. This was a great event which brought the new days of freedom and democracy to Korea and led to the emergence of the first independent nation in the colonial East.

If the great leader President Kim Il Sung had not led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory crossing the deathline and cutting bloody roads in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule, Korea would have been struck off the world map forever.

If people are to fundamentally change their status, they must not only liberate their country from the colonial yoke but do away with backwardness and poverty and bring about real prosperity. Otherwise, they can neither realize complete national equality nor national dignity.

In the past Korea was a synonym of backwardness and penury.

There were many difficulties in the way of building a new society after liberation. Our people started to build a new society in the situation where our country was divided due to the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and they stood face to face with the ringleader of world reaction. We had no economic foundations, our own cadres or experience in building a new society.

But the respected leader President Kim Il Sung led the great march of creation and construction to victory and built a socialist power independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and national defence. He had the brilliant wisdom, strong will and distinguished organizing ability with which he had beat down the aggressors and saved the nation in the years of the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus our people secured firm foundations for eternal prosperity. He started all these from next to nothing and made a great leap forward towards national grandeur within a generation in an extreme adversity. This achievement was miraculous, indeed.

In his endeavours for the fundamental change in the status of the people, he has always paid primary attention to their ideo-spiritual liberation from the fetters of old ideas which paralyze the consciousness of national independence.

A prerequisite to making a people independent is to free them from the old ideas of national nihilism and flunkeyism and equip them with high independent consciousness. If people are enslaved by others ideologically and spiritually, they can neither liberate themselves from the colonial yoke nor defend independence and achieve prosperity by their own efforts.

In the past flunkeyism did great harm to our nation and eventually brought about its ruin.

It was the great leader President Kim Il Sung who saved our people at a crucial moment which would decide whether they would become foreign slaves for good or not.

He inspired our people with a firm conviction that they could carve out their destiny by themselves, always upholding the banner of national independence, the banner of the Juche idea. This was the great driving power which enabled our people to develop and prosper as an independent nation.

Today our people's independent spirit is strong as never before. They never allow anyone to violate our national sovereignty and dignity; they take a great pride in having been born as Koreans and making revolution in Korea. The idea of depending and living on foreigners has nothing to do with our people. This change in their ideo-spiritual traits is the most precious achievement in the independent development.

Our people whose lot was the hardest one in the past, have become a strong, dignified and independent people whom no one dare to disdain or attack.

(2)

The challenging though difficult task of saving the destiny of a nation from a crisis and attaining high prosperity to ensure its dignity, can be fulfilled only by a great leader who unites the whole nation as one and leads it to victory.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is possessed of great ideas, seasoned leadership and noble personality with which to lead the nation along the road to independence, shouldering its destiny.

All honours our nation enjoys today and its bright future are unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He is a peerless patriot who devotes all his life to the good of the country and the nation with most ardent patriotism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"All we are doing today is for the benefit of our nation. We have done nothing which conflicts with the interests of our nation."

The great leader's patriotism contains the attitude of assuming full responsibility for the destiny of his country and nation and the far-reaching plan for the

prosperity and happiness of the generations to come. It runs through all his thinking and activities.

All activities planned and conducted by great President Kim Il Sung are for the benefit, prosperity, dignity and honour of our nation. He guides our people to build communism in our own way to conform with the specific conditions of Korea and the aspirations of our people. The people's happiness and national prosperity give him the greatest joy.

His ardent patriotism is the source of the strength which enables our people to love and take good care of every tree and blade of grass and zealously defend national sovereignty and prosperity.

His patriotism is for the working masses making up the sweeping majority of the nation and is inseparably connected with proletarian internationalism. He gives primary consideration to the interests of the working masses in shaping lines and policies and always leads our people to cement friendship and unity with the world's progressive people and strengthen international support and solidarity.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who embraces the entire people with unbounded magnanimity and tolerance and leads them along the road to independence and prosperity.

The unity and cohesion of a nation is the source of its might. Even a backward and small nation has nothing to fear and can defend its Chajusong if it is firmly united.

Even within a nation there are people of different ideas, political views and religious beliefs and classes and sections with various past records and socio-economic backgrounds. It is not so easy to unite firmly all these people with one purpose and aspiration.

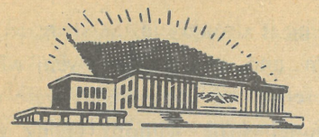
The great leader President Kim Il Sung always attached primary importance to attaining national unity and defending it strongly in the struggle for national freedom and prosperity. Even when nationalists and self-styled communists were engrossed in factional strife without giving any thought to the fate of the nation and the revolution, he struggled staunchly at the risk of his life to realize national unity.

His consistent policy for national unity is to give priority to and valuing the national idea and transcend the difference in ideas, political views and religious beliefs. Thanks to his just policy and active struggle our people formed a national united front under the banner of national liberation in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule. This is one of such brilliant examples. After liberation he guided all people to unite as one for building a new Korea, letting those with strength contribute their strength; those with money, their money; and those with knowledge, their knowledge. Today, he has set formation of nationwide anti-US united front as the foremost way for national reunification.

As the great leader always illumines the road ahead of our people and leads them, they have struggled and struggle for their historic cause in firm unity.

Our nation, which was saved from grave crises and led along the road to prosperity by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, has now greeted a new, more worthwhile era under the sagacious leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. With his seasoned guidance the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is leading to shining victory the struggle to realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

A rosy future awaits our nation who is advancing dynamically along the road to independence under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.



Korean Revolution Museum (4)

Revolutionary Flames Flare Up on Mt. Paekdu

After its foundation the Korean People's Revolutionary Army rapidly grew in strength and it stepped up its activities along the border of our country; and the Korean revolution, centring on the armed struggle, made great upswing as a whole. This is a main feature of our people's anti-Japanese armed struggle in the latter half of the 1930s.

In this period the KPRA dealt telling blows to the enemy everywhere along the border and imbued the people with confidence in victory. It also rallied the popular masses in an organized force to extend the anti-Japanese national liberation movement on a nationwide scale.

Relevant materials are displayed in Rooms Nos. 15-18.

In the mid-1930s Japanese imperialists intensified their fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people. As a result national contradictions between the Korean people and Japanese imperialists became more acute and our people's anti-Japanese sentiments reached the extreme.

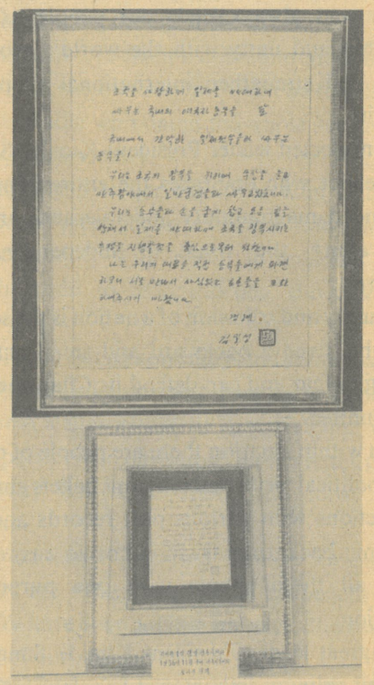
In February 1936 the great leader President Kim Il Sung called a meeting of military and political cadres of the KPRA at Nanhutou, at which he put forward a policy of gradually expanding the theatre of the armed struggle to Korea and establishing guerrilla bases of a new type in the border areas. At the meeting he also proposed a policy of forming a permanent anti-Japanese national united front organization and pushing ahead vigorously with the preparatory work for founding a party on a nationwide scale.

The meeting was of historic significance in effecting a great upswing in the whole Korean revolution carried out around the armed struggle under the banner of Juche idea. In Room No. 15 there is a photo of the spring which is located at the historic place of the Nanhutou Meeting.

After the meeting vigorous efforts were made to establish the Mt. Paekdu base, a new type of guerrilla base. KPRA units triumphantly waged many battles including the attack on the county seat of Fusung and gained ascendancy over the enemy in the area.

The base consisted of networks of secret camps and underground revolutionary organizations throughout a broad area around Mt. Paekdu. Relying on this base, the KPRA actively waged its political work and military operations.

The "Secret Camp of Mt. Paekdu", the revolutionary headquarters where the great leader President Kim Il Sung worked that time, is preserved still now at its original place. The model is



The great leader President Kim Il Sung's letter to the patriots at home

displayed in Room No. 16. In that log cabin on the foot of Mt. Paekdu the great leader directed the whole work of the Korean revolution and personally met numerous revolutionaries active in Korea to give them important instructions.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and its inaugural declaration and rules are preserved in the same room. In accordance with the policy set forth at the Nanhutou Meeting, there was founded in May 1936, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a permanent anti-Japanese national united front organization embracing all anti-Japanese patriotic forces at home and abroad.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was elected its chairman. During the march from Nanhutou to Donggang he himself elaborated the programme, inaugural declaration and rules of the ARF.

The inaugural declaration points out:

"If all 20 million of us, united in a body, join the anti-Japanese national-liberation front, those with money contributing money, those with food donating food and those with skill and knowledge devoting their skill and knowledge, ... the Japanese imperialists will be destroyed and our national liberation and independence will be achieved."

Preparative work to found a party was dynamically propelled on a nationwide scale, centring on Mt. Paekdu base. Personal letters of the great leader President Kim Il Sung addressed to the revolutionaries in the homeland and elsewhere, and reminiscences of his loyal anti-Japanese fighters in Room No. 17 remind the spectators vividly of the happenings in those days.

In accordance with the unique party-founding policy set forth by the great leader at the Kalun Meeting held in 1930, the first party organization was formed with young communists of a new generation. With this organization as the parent body, numerous grass-roots party organizations appeared within the armed ranks and in east Manchuria on the Tuman River and in the area along the northern border. At the same time, work was actively stepped up to establish the system of guidance of party organizations, aimed at guaranteeing unified leadership to them. In 1934 the Party Committee of the KPRA was formed, which was of particular importance in supervising and guiding not only party organizations at different levels within the army units but local party organizations as well.

On the basis of the successes achieved in the work of building party organizations in the first half of

This is where the historic Nanhutou Meeting was held

the 1930s, in the second half the great leader launched this work energetically on a nationwide scale to lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that the founding of the party would be proclaimed as soon as an appropriate situation was created.

The great leader saw to it that party organizations at all levels were built up within the KPRA and, at the same time, they were expanded in the homeland and in the areas inhabited by Koreans in northeast China. To this end he dispatched numerous political workers and called revolutionaries to his side or addressed letters to them. With a view to strengthening guidance to these organizations, he set up the Party Working Committee in the homeland, the Changbai County Party Committee and the Party Working Committee in east Manchuria. As a result, party organizations were rapidly expanded in a wide area of northeast China and in the northern border area of our country and a well-regulated system of guidance to party organizations was established.

Party organizations increased throughout the country, and there was established a unified system of guidance of party organizations ranging from the Party Committee of the KPRA to local party organizations. This firmly ensured the monolithic guidance of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung to all party organizations and the revolutionary movement in our country as a whole.

The ARF was an anti-Japanese national united front organization to which party guidance was guaranteed. Instructed by the great leader, political workers were sent out and active in different localities. The activities of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and able political worker who was boundlessly loyal to the great leader, are widely known and move the world's people. She devotedly worked to expand the ARF organizations at Changbai County and in the homeland and registered a notable success. She activated organizations and people to help guerrilla units with a good deal of aid materials and sent excellent youths she had personally trained to serve KPRA.

That time the great leader presented her with some wool, saying that it would be useful in her underground activities. She knitted a shawl with it. In Room No. 17 there are preserved the very shawl and many other relics related to her revolutionary activities.

In Room No. 18 there is a letter that she wrote to her revolutionary organization while in a Japanese imperialist prison. It reads: "Don't worry. I'll die, but the organization will be safe. I'm sending two *won* that is all I have. Please use it for the organization."

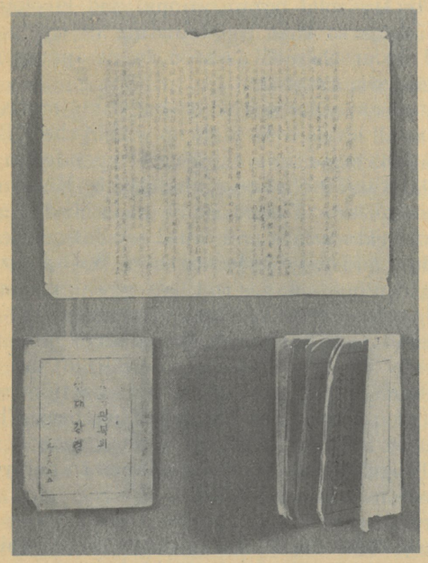
Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, did her best, even at the critical moment, to defend the organization and help it even with what little money she had. Each line of the letter is permeated with her noble devotion, which greatly touches every reader. Afterwards, she was released through the vigorous struggle of the people and ARF organizations, and worked more energetically.

ARF organizations spread over border areas and in the homeland. Their membership included workers, peasants, conscientious religionists and even those working at Japanese agencies. In several months after its founding the ARF could rally several hundred thousand people in all walks of life.

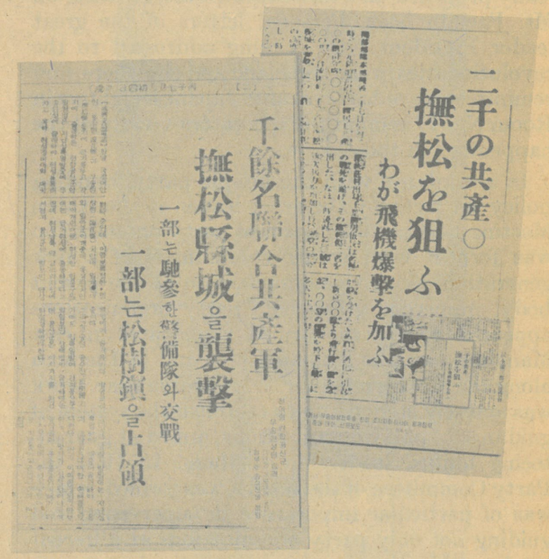
The Korean people who had been groping in the dark, clearly saw their road to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and united rock-firm around the great leader with one mind and purpose.

The revolutionary flames that had flared up on Mt. Paekdu shined over the whole of Korea.

Kim Sun Ryong



The Ten-Point Programme and Rules of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland prepared by the great leader President Kim Il Sung



Newspaper reports on the Fusong County Seat Battle

Iron Unity and Cohesion of Party and People

Our country has achieved the most solid and vital unity and cohesion of the Party and the people around the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our society has been turned into a great, harmonious Red family where the entire people are closely united as a political force; in this great family all are working and living filled with revolutionary ardour and optimism."

The unity and cohesion of the Party and the people brought about by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the highest form of its kind in view of the purity, solidity and vitality. It is great politico-ideological unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The Workers' Party of Korea is permeated with the Juche idea and all the working people think and act as required by this idea; and they are determined to carry out the revolution to the end following the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the WPK. Our unity and cohesion is characterized by the purity of the people's ideology and purpose and their revolutionary faith and will.

Thanks to this great unity and cohesion our country demonstrates an extraordinarily strong militancy, dynamism and creativity.

For such invincible unity and cohesion we staunchly safeguard and splendidly work to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress and exalt the honour and dignity of Juche Korea.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion of our Party and the people, secured by the seasoned leadership and energetic endeavour of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, are the most precious revolutionary asset.

While leading the Korean revolution, the great leader President Kim Il Sung consistently raised it as a fundamental problem of Party-building to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party and the people. He waged uncompromising struggles against inveterate sectarian tendencies and other anti-Party, counterrevolutionary ideological trends. He finally succeeded in eradicating the filth of sectarianism and all hues of opportunism, thereby to brilliantly accomplish the historic cause of perfect unity and cohesion of the Party and the people.

On the basis of this achievement and in conformity with the requirements of the new, higher stage of Party and revolutionary advancement, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il developed in depth the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party. As a result, the unity and cohesion of our Party and people has reached a new higher level and it has become the most powerful and solid one ever known in history.

The solidity of the unity and cohesion of the Party and the people is, first of all, based on the people's absolute confidence in and boundless loyalty to great President Kim Il Sung and the WPK.

Our people's profound confidence in and boundless allegiance to the Party and the leader emanates from their inmost, unchangeable faith and will they have long cherished throughout the arduous revolutionary struggle.

For the first time in their history of five thousand years our people came to have respected President

Kim Il Sung as a great leader and enjoy the wise leadership of the WPK. Thus they could put an end to the history of ordeals and herald a new age of prosperity and become the most dignified and proud people who carve out independent and creative lives in the cradleland of Juche.

Our people bear in mind that their present national prosperity, boundless happiness and honour and their rosy future are unthinkable apart from the embrace of great President Kim Il Sung and the WPK. Therefore, they are resolved to hold in high esteem and follow the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the end of the earth and give devoted services to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche, with their destinies entrusted entirely to the Party and the leader.

The unity and cohesion of the Party and the people is invincible also because it is based on the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The unity and cohesion of a party and a people is achieved and becomes rock-firm only when it is based on a great guiding idea. Today our Party members and working people have a strong belief in the Juche idea and think and act to meet the requirements of this idea; and they work and live with a firm standpoint that they do not know any other ideas than the Juche idea.

The whole of the country has turned into a crystal of ideology and will, pulsating with the Juche idea, into an organism with eternal virility. Here lies the solidity of the unity and cohesion of the Party and the people.

This unity and cohesion is invincible also because it is based on unbreakable kindred relations between them.

The popular masses serve as the foothold and defender of a working-class party. When a party fails to strike deep roots among the masses and enjoy their positive support, it cannot demonstrate its strength.

History proves that when a party is devoid of kindred relations with the masses and thus cannot share its lot with them, it is unable to survive, not to speak of securing its unity and cohesion.

The WPK shapes correct lines and policies to satisfy the aspirations and requirements of the popular masses, protects their political integrity and responsibly provides them with material and cultural conditions for a happy life. Therefore, our people firmly believe that they cannot live or be happy out of the Party's bosom, and they support and defend the Party and work to implement its lines and policies with unparalleled devotion.

The unity and cohesion is rock-firm because it was established in the crucible of the arduous struggle in which the Party and the people endured harsh revolutionary tempests together, sharing sweets and bitters.

From its inception our Party had to traverse a really difficult road. It had to fulfil its mission as a political guider who responsibly solves all problems, great and small, related to the Korean revolution and hews out the future for the people. It was a road of tremendous creation and change. The Party, from the outset, had to seek unique solutions to all tasks for revolution and construction of new society, including those of building of power and armed forces. It was a road of fierce struggle to frustrate the crafty and vicious manoeuvres of class enemies within and without and all hues of opportunists, secure the purity of the Party ranks and reliably safeguard the sovereignty and dignity of the country and the nation.

In the course of these struggles, the Party relied on the people and the people followed the Party, sharing weal and woe, and both audaciously surmounted all difficulties and trials to open up a new age of prosperity in this land.

Through their own experience our people are firmly convinced that only when they follow the Party their eternal happiness and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution are guaranteed. This means that the Party and the people are organically united.

Note

Those Were Glorious Days

Raising fierce flames to create the "speed of the 80s", a new speed of advance, the workers and technicians of our East Pyongyang Machine Factory score fresh successes every day in the production of mining machinery and equipment. Whenever I see a long train of waggons carrying various machines to mines, I recall those memorable days when we found the key to the present leap forward.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Another important task in the engineering industry is to produce more machinery and equipment for the mining industry."

On September 8 last year, right after the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited our factory situated on the beautiful Taedong River. We were hugely delighted to meet him again, whom we had been so anxious to see.

The great leader inspected the various new mining machines and equipment our factory workers had made. I had the honour of making a report to the fatherly leader on these products impregnated with their wisdom and loyalty to the Party.

Having listened attentively to my explanation on the working and efficiency of the machines and equipment, the leader looked round at us officials and warmly congratulated the workers on their success. In a kindly tone of voice, he said that our workers had made excellent machines with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The fatherly leader extolled them for the production of cylinders for hydropost machines, and

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Today the unity and cohesion has reached a new higher level in the historical cause of modelling the whole Party and society on the Juche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, upholding the lofty plan of great President Kim Il Sung, set forth a slogan calling for modelling the whole Party and society on the Juche idea, and is leading this noble enterprise which is being stepped up dynamically. As a result, the Party and the people with firm faith in the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, have been more closely knit as an iron force which breathes, speaks and acts as one under his unitary leadership. The revolutionary traditions established by great President Kim Il Sung have developed into an everlasting wealth; and the entire Party membership has the revolutionary habit of acting as one under the single guidance of the Party Central Committee and unconditionally accepting and carrying through to the end the Party's decisions and instructions.

Indeed, ours is a revolutionary party strongly united and well organized. The unity and cohesion of the Party and the people is the most solid one, which no force can destroy.

The unity and cohesion of the Party and the people, achieved by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and consolidated rock-firm by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, will fully demonstrate its invincibility in successfully completing the revolutionary cause of Juche and making the whole world independent.

stressed the need of popularizing this success throughout the engineering industry. And he said that our factory must put main emphasis on the manufacture of mining machinery and equipment and bring about a great upswing in production.

We only did what we ought to and yet, the great leader so highly estimated our little success. This induced the entire workers and technicians of our factory to renew their resolve to step up their production.

That night I told my wife and children about my emotional reunion with the fatherly leader. And I was too excited to sleep, absorbed in memory of the worthwhile days I had lived. I was born of a poor tenant family before liberation. But I developed to be a qualified technician in the engineering industry and a chief engineer of a large factory now.

Late in September 1952 the army unit I belonged to was engaged in fierce offensive and defensive battles with the enemy on a hill located in the eastern sector of the front.

One day there was a lull in the battle, and the hill shrouded in powder smoke was dyed crimson in the evening glow.

A political officer of the division called in several soldiers including myself, and said: "You have been recalled to the rear on orders of the Comrade Supreme Commander. You are going to study at universities. You must arrive at the divisional headquarters tonight."

Study in the thick of the war?! It sounded like a dream, but it was a stern reality.

Seen off by comrades-in-arms, we left the field of battle and arrived at a university early in October.

Under the far-reaching plan of the great leader the pivotal forces who would be responsible for Korea's engineering industry were thus trained amid the raging flames of the Fatherland Liberation War which would decide the fate of Korea.

Today, 30 years later, I grew up into a factory official under the loving care of the fatherly leader and the Party. Throughout these years there were emotional events which are too many to describe.

In the spring of 1975, with their own designs and techniques the workers of our factory manufactured an oversize machine that would have a great bearing on the mining industry.

One day the great leader visited our factory despite the pressure of state affairs, to look at the machine. Clasping our hands, he praised the workers of our factory for their audacity and offered his thanks to them.

In the postwar days ours was a tiny plant which produced small machines for light industry, but it has now become a mighty centre of mining equipment production under the wise leadership of the great leader.

At present our daring workers, who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party, set themselves high goals and make great strides in the manufacture of mining equipment.

Our factory has been assigned a weighty task to carry out in attaining the production goals of 120,000,000 tons of coal and 1,500,000 tons of nonferrous metals, which are part of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

We must quickly put out efficient hydraulic rockdrills on a serial basis. We must also increase several times the output of newly-devised cylinders for hydropost machines and turn out a larger quantity of high-speed winches and other machines. This means that we must run at a speed two or three times as high as the previous one. But the workers of our factory are determined to carry out the great leader's on-the-spot teachings without reservation and live up to his great confidence and care.

Ho In Il

Chief Engineer of the East Pyongyang Machine Factory

Korea —The Motherland of Juche!

Zafar Lodhi (Pakistan)

Korea today and her brighter future owe entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung is not only the liberator of Korea but also the revolutionary harbinger of Korea's political, social, economic and cultural changes.

The wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought Korea great changes and prosperity.

Today the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content and live happily under the best socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Every success recorded by the Korean people is closely bound up with the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the entire Korean People.

He is not only the father of the entire Korean nation but also the great leader of the working people of the world.

His great image is the symbol of the revolutionary power providing the will and courage to the people struggling against imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, plunder and capitalism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made an imperishable contribution to the working class and mankind through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and preeminent leadership.

He made exposition of the position and role of the popular masses for the first time in the history of human thought.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the sun of mankind. There is no other great man who performed such undying feats as he did in history.

He published such a classical work which contains a wealth of revolutionary thought, theory and policy and pushes the revolution to continued upswing.

Under his sagacious leadership, the Korean people have traversed the path of glorious struggle and victory holding high the banner of revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of working people. Only through their own struggle can they crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life."

What holds the most brilliant place in his immortal exploits is that he founded the undying Juche idea and clearly indicated the road of struggle to be followed by the people of Korea and the rest of the world with its brilliant rays.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary thought, new and original, that came into being reflecting the demand of the present time.

The idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The immortal idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything.

It clarifies the revolutionary theories of all fields for transforming nature and society as well as the

tasks arising in every revolutionary stage and sets forth the strategic and tactical principles that must be adhered to in the building of an ideal society.

The Juche idea is grasping more firmly the hearts of hundreds of millions of people with every passing day, spreading far and wide across the world, for it fully accords with the fundamental desire and aspiration of the people in our time who call for independence and want to live independently.

It is indeed the greatest contribution to the time and mankind that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea.

A clear testimony to the invincible vitality of the Juche idea is the glorious reality of Korea which, once a poor, backward colonial semi-feudal society, turned into a mighty industrial state with powerful heavy industry, modern light industry and advanced agriculture in the difficult conditions in which everything was reduced to ashes during the three-year war and was built into an earthly paradise, where all the people lead an independent and creative life to the full, free from all worries and cares.

The Juche idea is like a beacon fire illumining the road ahead of mankind.

The brilliant reality of Korea where world-startling miracles were brought about by the splendid embodiment of the Juche idea provides one with a positive conviction that if it follows the Juche idea, any nation, though once poor and backward, can become a dignified powerful nation, shake off centuries-old backwardness and poverty in a short time, and build an independent and sovereign new society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set out the unique line of building an independent national economy for the first time in the history of economic development of mankind and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

As a result, a steady upsurge was brought about in socialist construction, the solid foundations of an independent national economy were laid and the economic power of the country increased beyond compare.

Today the Korean people under the able guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung step up the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole of society under the banner of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions the working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are propelling forward, are the basic means of successfully realizing the cause of making the Juche idea prevail throughout society.

In his report to the historic 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great President Kim Il Sung set forth the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

These objectives are a brilliant programme enabling the country to proudly take its place among the nations leading the world in economic progress.

Faithful to his teachings, the constructors in all parts of the DPR of Korea are gearing up productive construction to carry out the ten long-term tasks of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule and make greater strides in production and construction.

Under the sagacious leadership of great leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean people have thoroughly implemented independence in politics, the economy and national defence.

In building socialism they now rely on their own raw materials, potentialities and technology.

The great victories and successes achieved by the Korean people in the building of an independent national economy are inconceivable.

In fact, the DPR of Korea set an example in building a self-supporting national economy.

The Korean people, guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have built powerful heavy industry bases in a short time after war.

Agricultural production in the DPR of Korea is growing rapidly. Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader the Korean peasants have been reaping a rich harvest for several years.

Recent years they gathered in the richest harvest in history. In 15 years the Korean countryside achieved more than what the advanced countries had done in more than a century.

The Workers' Party of Korea and Government

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regard it as the supreme principle of their activity to improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

In Korea, the state is virtually the head of every family.

There is no unemployment, a chronical disease of the capitalist countries, as the state provides secure jobs for all people.

The people are leading an affluent life free from the worries and cares about food, clothing and shelter.

The tremendous success and advancement that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved in the field of agriculture, industry, science, culture, education, social welfare and technology in a short time, is direct result of the application of Juche idea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the homeland of the Juche idea and a model of its implementation.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands as a living monument of the correctness of the Juche idea.

There is no doubt that the immortal Juche idea which is the philosophical system of ideology and practice, founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction and the great thinker and theoretician of our times, will continue to light the whole world and constantly inspire the activities and efforts of the Government of the DPR of Korea and the entire Korean people advancing towards a new goal.

Indeed no people is happier than the Korean people who hold in high esteem His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea and the saviour of human liberation.

It is also the boundless honour and pride for us, followers of the Juche idea, to hold in high esteem His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world's progressive people.

As the sunflower follows the sun, so the world's progressive people now learn from the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Korea's division is artificial, inhuman and unjust. The reunification of Korea is closely linked with a guarantee for world peace and security.

The new proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a fair one reflecting the specific reality of Korea and it constitutes a splendid basis for the promotion of the reunification of Korea.

Indeed, the fierce anti-fascist democratic struggle in south Korea clearly showed that no suppression could curb the people's aspirations for freedom and democracy.

South Korea today has been turned into the land where military rogues entirely devoid of human reason, hold undisputed sway.

It is literally a huge military prison with the fascist murderer Chon Du Hwan as its chief jailer and a terror-ridden area where the entire people have become the target of terrorism and slaughter.

The primary task in bringing about a great national unity at present is to destroy the military fascist ruling system and realize the democratization of society in south Korea.

To attain the reunification of Korea it is neccessary to thwart the "two Koreas" policy of the United States and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea, which are the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is the uppermost desire of the entire progressive people of the world to see the great leader President Kim Il Sung in good health.

His longevity is the unanimous wishes of the progressive people the world over.

I wish respected President Kim Il Sung a long life in good health, for the happiness of the Korean people and the peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Long live President Kim Il Sung, the propounder of the great Juche idea!

Long live immortal Juche idea!

GREAT PERSONALITY OF PEOPLE'S LEADER

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is a sagacious leader of our Party and people who upholds the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and carries his revolutionary cause to completion.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is that of the leader. For it is started and advanced by him and consummated under his leadership.

The revolutionary cause of the working class or that of the leader is carried on through generations and accompanied by a difficult and complicated struggle. The problem of the successor to the leader should be correctly solved as it is a momentous problem which decisively affects the destiny of the working-class party and the revolution.

Our Party admirably solved this problem by acclaiming dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as successor. The successor to the leader as a people's guider should have fidelity to the leader and impersonate his revolutionary ideas, leadership and lofty virtues.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il embodies all these qualities most perfectly. He inherited revolutionary ideas, superb art of leadership and lofty communist personality from the great leader President Kim Il Sung; he is boundlessly loyal to him, and develops the age of Juche with his refined leadership.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a paragon of a communist revolutionary infinitely faithful to the great leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"The core in the Juche outlook on the revolution is loyalty to the party and the leader. The cause of socialism and communism is started by the leader and is carried out under the guidance of the party and the leader. The revolutionary movement will be victorious only when it follows the guidance of the party and the leader. Therefore, to establish a correct outlook on the revolution, one must always put the main emphasis on increasing loyalty to the party and the leader."

Unbounded loyalty to the leader who opened the revolutionary road constitutes the main criterion of a genuine communist and the most important quality of a people's guider. Only when the successor to the leader is faithful to him can he champion his revolutionary ideas, defend him against the slanders and attacks of motley enemies and carry his revolutionary cause through to the end.

Fidelity to the leader finds expression in esteeming and upholding him and carrying his ideas and lines into practice.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has determined will to bear allegiance to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and makes it his immutable creed. All his thoughts and activities are always based on and pervaded with loyalty to the great leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il conducts profound ideological and theoretical studies and carries on dynamic activities in practice, out of the sole desire to uphold the great leader, implement his plans and solve problems which worry him. He organizes all work, attaching primary importance to holding the great leader in high esteem and subordinates everything to exalting his authority and prestige. Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il regards it as his highest honour and revolutionary duty to translate the great leader's revolutionary ideas and plans into reality and give him pleasure and satisfaction, and splendidly resolves all difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction. Everything goes off well in Korea thanks to his fervent loyalty to the great leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il's loyalty to the great leader is incomparably intense and pure, indeed. It is the very source of his refulgent wisdom, superb leadership and noble personality.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a great thinker

and theoretician who has fully embodied the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader and constantly develops and enriches them through his dynamic inquiry.

Inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause means staunchly defending his ideas and invariably carrying them out. Therefore, the successor to the leader has a sublime mission to defend and develop his revolutionary ideas.

As a child Comrade Kim Jong Il was uncommonly clever and exceptionally sagacious and perspicacious. He had a profound grasp of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader through his energetic study and inquiry and amid revolutionary ordeals, he performed immortal exploits in developing and enriching them through his thoroughgoing ideological and theoretical activities.

One of his distinguished exploits is that he formulated the ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

As the history of the communist movement shows, a working-class leader's revolutionary ideas can be formulated and their position and characteristic features expounded by nobody but a prominent guider, or the successor to the leader, who has understood and mastered them more deeply than anybody else.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il alone could fulfil the historic task of defining the great leader President Kim Il Sung's new revolutionary ideas which emerged to meet the demands of our age, the age of Chajusong. He formulated these revolutionary ideas as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche and fully elucidated their composition, characteristic features and historical position on a scientific basis.

As the dear leader pointed out, integrally systematized in the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung are the immortal Juche idea, the first of its kind in the history of human thought, and theory and method of revolution and construction newly elucidated by the Juche idea. Here lie the features of his revolutionary ideas, which are different from those of the preceding revolutionary ideas of the working class.

The dear leader offered a classical formulation of the great leader's revolutionary ideas. It is a fruition of his unusual sagacity and deep-going ideo-theoretical studies, and a manifestation of his sublimely loyal determination to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations.

In many works including "On the Juche Idea", dear Comrade Kim Jong Il profoundly expounded, newly formulated and integrally systematized the philosophical and socio-historical principles of the great leader's Juche idea and its guiding principles. Also he clarified the origin and historical significance of the Juche idea from a unique angle and thus further developed and enriched this idea.

On the basis of the great leader's revolutionary ideas and theories, the dear leader has explained most correctly the idea and theory of imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea, and has given the most coherent answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in party and nation-building, and in political, economic, cultural, military and other fields. Thus, he has made an undying contribution to enriching the treasure-house of the great leader's revolutionary ideas.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a sagacious and outstanding leader.

The seasoned art of leadership to revolution and construction is one of the essential qualities of the successor to the leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has perfectly mastered and embodied the outstanding art of leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and vigorously leads the revolution and construction along the road to brilliant victory.

The working-class party must put forward correct and opportune policies and struggle slogans, faithfully reflecting the mature demands of revolutionary development and the aspirations of the masses. This is an important aspect of its leadership to revolution and construction.

At every stage of revolutionary development dear Comrade Kim Jong Il advances the unerring policies and struggle slogans which grip the hearts of the masses and thus rouses their political zeal and inexhaustible creativity to implement Party lines.

"Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and "Let us create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed during the great Chollima upswing!" These and other slogans and policies proposed by the dear leader demonstrate extremely great vitality, as a driving force to powerfully advance the revolution

and construction in Korea.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il grasps and guides all Party and state affairs in a unified way and gives specific guidance to every domain for an uninterrupted upswing; and he plans and conducts all work boldly and in a big way and carries through to the end what he is once resolved to do, with great stamina and extraordinary sweep. Under his prominent and refined leadership continuous upswings and miraculous transformations are effected in all fields of the revolution and construction, and the whole of society pulsates and vibrates.

The historic march to model all society on the Juche idea; radical changes in Party work; the establishment of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' ways of work, study and life; the creation of a new speed of advance in socialist construction; and the flourishing of culture and art—all these tremendous changes and miraculous achievements are unimaginable apart from the superb and seasoned guidance of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is true to the wise leadership of the great leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a benevolent people's leader of lofty personality.

A bonafide people's leader should have uncommon intelligence and leadership as well as noble virtues and personality. Only then can he command the unreserved support, trust and respect of the masses of people.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who inherited noble humanism and communist traits of character from the great leader is infinitely virtuous and humane. He takes warm parental care of all our people.

He loves the people so loftily, compassionately and deeply that he holds the entire people in his embrace and trains them to be true revolutionary soldiers of the great leader, guides them along the proud revolutionary road and strives to provide all of our people with independent and creative happy lives.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il always lives among people and shares sweets and bitters with them. He prevents officials from standing on dignity and leads them to live modestly and frugally.

For all his sublime qualities mentioned above, the entire Korean people implicitly trust and boundlessly esteem the dear leader along with the great leader. They are firmly resolved to attend and follow him till the end of the sun and the moon and show their loyalty to him. They regard this as their revolutionary creed and noble moral duty.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was born in an unparalleled revolutionary and patriotic family and heard as a lullaby the gunreports of the sacred anti-Japanese war for national liberation as he started to toddle. Through his energetic inquiry and practical activity he rounded up his great personality as a people's leader amid the august struggles—the war for national liberation and class liberation, the grim Fatherland Liberation War and socialist construction where great miracles were wrought—and led our Party and people to shining victory. He has traversed a most glorious path.

It is great honour and happiness for the Korean people to have dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as a sagacious leader.

An infinitely bright future lies ahead of Korea which upholds the great leader President Kim Il Sung and advances under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Li Il Sik

National Festival of Art Propaganda Teams

A national festival of art propaganda teams was held in Pyongyang between November 20 and 24, last year in honour of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the art propaganda teams.

Upholding our Party's unique agitation policy, the art propaganda teams went to the seething socialist construction sites and vigorously conducted agitation to encourage the producers to greater labour feats. In the course, they created art works of various forms. They participated in the festival with such works.

They staged the works depicting the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and their brilliant revolutionary exploits, the works representing the struggle of the working people out to create the "speed of the 80s" for attaining the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction ahead of time, and the works singing of the happy life of our people.

The festival showed that their works are greatly inspiring our working people's struggle.

Comrade KIM JONG IL, True Leader of People

Bhuvan Lal Pradhan (Nepal)

The Workers' Party of Korea's Sixth Congress unanimously elected Comrade Kim Jong Il as a member of the Presidium of its Political Bureau, secretary of its Central Committee and a member of its Military Commission. This was indeed in consideration of his growing importance in public esteem and emergence of a leading personality in DPRK.

From more than a decade ago Comrade Kim Jong Il has been a beloved guide to the people of DPRK, leading them from success to success in all spheres of national life. Since he took over responsibility of the Party affairs and most of the domains of socialist construction, remarkable achievements in each and every sphere are being scored. Wherever he goes he guides the people with his superb talent and singular ability. His on-the-spot guidance has been proved most prudent and practical. He shows paternal love and solicitude for them in every aspect of their life and activities and shares weals and woes with them.

Mr. Kim Jong Il enjoys immense love and respect from the entire Korean people. With his lofty virtues, genius of farsightedness and knack of good leadership he has won wholehearted support of the people.

The utmost care Comrade Kim Jong Il takes of the working people is well illustrated by an episode—Once he heard the news of a girl who was being washed away by the tidal water in the western region of Korea. He immediately dispatched an aircraft to the spot for her rescue. She was then floating on a piece of broken ice. His heart was always imbued with comradely fidelity and revolutionary compassion. On receiving the news that a certain comrade on duty was killed in an accident he could not fall asleep the whole night and the next morning he awarded the deceased the title of a hero in addition to a mourning bouquet. To the bereaved family he sent liberal gifts and also made special arrangement for the education of the orphaned children.

About the housing conditions of workers and peasants Comrade Kim Jong Il is particularly concerned. It was under his on-the-spot guidance that multi-storeyed buildings with cosy residential quarters were constructed along the streets here and there in the country. Although very busy with Party works and state affairs he regularly visited remote villages and isolated fish farms and discussed with them on how to improve their living conditions.

To the creation of miraculously high speed in industrial output, too, the beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has made a considerable contribution. Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il the "70-day battle speed" was started in 1974 and production increased 1.7 times on an average compared with that before the battle. In 1980 it augumented 17 p.c. as against the previous year. In 1980 the vigorous "100-day battle speed" was launched. Then the industrial output in the third quarter rose 42 p.c. above the similar period of the previous year. In response to the radiant call of their dear guide and leader Mr. Kim Jong Il the Korean people are at present fully engaged in a "speed campaign" in socialist construction, thereby wonderfully accelerating the Chollima advance.

Despite the very unfavourable abnormal weather conditions the grain output reached 900 million tons in 1979. Construction objectives, too, were completed at a highly accelerated speed and consequently many new streets and towns and grand monuments made their appearance in Korea within a miraculously short period.

The revolutionary policy of the speed campaign was implemented in all fields of the national economy to work world-startling miracles and innovations one after another.

All this is a great fruition of the policy of the speed campaign as set forth by the dear leader

Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In the steady progress of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural, too, the dynamic guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il has brought about epoch-making changes. Thanks to his personal concern and direct guidance the Juche art and literature of Korea also have witnessed full bloom and efflorescence. The worldwide fame the Juche art has acquired and its development into a model of world revolutionary art are to be attributed to his untiring efforts. It was through his correct on-the-spot guidance that the Juche art of Korea has come to serve the common masses as a bugle in their march to socialism and as a powerful revolutionary weapon in educating and remoulding the people on revolutionary lines. As a result, in the past few years many films, operas, novels, music and art works based on socialist realism have been created, which stir the hearts of working masses. The gigantic Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House and so on have come into existence.

Because of all these the hearts of the entire Korean people are today filled with boundless delight and high pride to have such a man of genius as Comrade Kim Jong Il who fully inherits all the good virtues, revolutionary ideas and traditions of President Kim Il Sung and who at present leads the Korean revolution to continuous progress and new victories. Consequently the Korean people are enjoying a free, happy life in their socialist paradise.

The most creditable contribution of Comrade Kim Jong Il is undoubtedly the fact that under his able guidance more and more new, young workers are being produced today, who firmly believe in the Juche idea, are steadfastly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are arousing revolutionary awakening among popular masses in accordance with the Juche idea and who are pushing ahead the nation towards the socialist goal.

For all these reasons Comrade Kim Jong Il is a leader, a true leader of people in every respect.

Bright future is, therefore, in store before the Korean people who are advancing under the marvellous guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il. The day does not seem to be far off when the Korean people accomplish their most urgent national task of reunifying their country in accordance with the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made recently by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Phraseology

Revolutionary Spirit of Paekdu

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu is an indomitable revolutionary spirit developed in the period when the great leader President Kim Il Sung was paving the way for the Korean revolution under the anti-Japanese banner.

It is a great spirit underlying our people's resoluteness. It is a lofty revolutionary spirit which was carried forward and blossomed out as the revolutionary spirits of Chollima and the speed campaign developed at important stages of our revolution.

In the unprecedentedly arduous and grim days when they strove to win the historic cause of national liberation, our people fought triumphantly giving full play to the spirit to absolutize and unconditionally carry through to the end the great leader's Juche-oriented revolutionary line and orders and instructions, the spirit of self-reliance to stand on their own feet in any adversity, the indomitable fighting will and revolutionary principle, strong confidence in the victory of the revolution, and revolutionary optimism.

The lofty revolutionary spirit formed at the moments of history when the era of our revolution opened and the modelling of our revolutionary ranks after the Juche idea started, and our people proudly call it the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu today. They are determined to live and fight for ever, upholding this spirit.

This Is How Brilliant Examples Were Set in Creating "Speed of the 80s"

Today our socialist construction is progressing at a very high rate through the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed the building of grand monumental structures and guided it wisely. In the course, a new speed, the "speed of the 80s", was created. This speed is the Chollima speed plus the speed campaign.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il sagaciously directed the struggle of our people to erect many grand monumental creations in honour of the Sixth Congress of our Party and the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung—the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Ice Rink, Changgwang Street, etc.

Immensely encouraged by his dynamic guidance and kindly care, our heroic working class and people waged a vigorous struggle with an unparalleled revolutionary zeal on every construction site and built the most splendid monumental structures at a surprisingly high speed.

Thanks to such miraculous achievements and innovations symbolic of the spirit of Korea in the 1980s, the great leader's far-reaching plans and leadership were realized faster and better and fine examples were set in creating the "speed of the 80s."

It is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's unshakable will and method of leadership to plan all work audaciously and in a big way and carry them out at one go through the speed campaign.

At the end of October 1979 our constructors accepted the honourable task of building Changgwang Street in the heart of Pyongyang.

In this modernistic street 18, 20, 25 and 30-storey apartment houses of different types, would rise like forests, as a brilliant example of the dear leader's bold planning and revolutionary guidance.

Proposing the building of the street, he emphatically declared that the construction of dwellings in Changgwang Street would mark the starting point in bringing a new turn in our construction industry during the 1980s. Taking to heart his lofty plan and great confidence, the builders of the street rose with redoubled courage. They effected wonderful innovations every day in their work in the bitter cold of 20 degrees below zero. Collective technical innovations took place everywhere. Old methods gave way to new advanced ones in monolithic housing construction, wall assembling and floor concreting went ahead at the same time, and plastering became completely unnecessary. Thus the hurricane of speed campaign rose at the construction site.

The construction workers pulled down old houses completely and built a new big street within 10 months. Changgwang Street, the most modernistic street, which fully meets the requirements of Juche in form and content, was built at a miraculous speed unknown in the history of construction.

In the 1980s the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who had promoted the building of the street according to the respected leader's great plan, conducted bold operations in succession to build the Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant. He in-

structed building workers to construct a conic ice rink in a unique style which is not to be found in other countries, on the basis of a new, profound Juche-inspired architectural and esthetic thought.

He together with the great leader, fixed the sites for the ice rink and the restaurant and sent experienced builders for their construction. He never forgot to give careful guidance and words of encouragement to the builders so that the construction sites seethed with the speed campaign.

In the high noon of one scorching summer day, he checked the blueprints and encouraged the builders, saying that the Ice Rink seen from the direction of the Potong River, looked marvellous and that it would be wonderful if they built it as designed; and one spring day he measured the height of the Ice Rink using a balloon sent up in the air.

While looking after all affairs of the state, great and small, he acquainted himself with the construction of the Ice Rink and extolled the builders for their good job in assembling structural parts and roused them to new innovations. Under his careful guidance and deep concern construction went on day and night.

Thus, in only one year and a half the Ice Rink and Chongryu Restaurant presented their magnificent appearance.

It is also thanks to his audacious and big-scale operations that the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the modern Kim Il Sung Stadium were built in a brief time to immortalize the great leader's revolutionary achievements.

Late in October 1981 the expansion project of the stadium started. It was so vast that it would take one year and a half even in terms of our world-amazing speed.

But the builders removed more than 100,000 cubic metres of earth, assembled over 12,000 large blocks in a little more than 20 days, plastered upwards of 120,000 square metres for the interior and exterior of the stadium in 11 days, and thereby finished the gigantic expansion project within four months.

The speed of the construction of the Kim Il Sung Stadium was 18 times that of the Grand Theatre in the 1960s, 16.5 times that of the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, a monumental structure built in the 1970s, and 15 times that of the People's Palace of Culture.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The method of relying on the masses and rousing the broad masses to activity is a revolutionary and positive method, and is a method that makes it possible to mobilize all the potentialities and possibilities to the fullest in the revolution and construction."

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has a Juche-inspired conviction that if he firmly believes in the masses and gives full play to their inexhaustible revolutionary zeal and creative power, any fortress can be captured. This conviction is the essential factor in bringing about a great leap forward in the revolution and construction. Any colossal project is conducted on the basis of his scientific estimation of the loyalty of the working people, which precedes calculations of objective conditions or equipment.

His plan to build grand monumental structures of our age such as the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph within less than two years, was based on the intense loyalty of Party members and working people and his deep confidence in them as masters of the revolution. That is why the construction workers readily accepted a task of erecting the mammoth stone tower body (150 metres), the highest in the world, within only three months. They had to put up the tower as high as the position held by the Juche idea and the lofty goals set by the cause of modelling all society on the Juche idea, and at a new high speed at that. This challenging prospect kindled the flames of loyalty in their hearts. The result is that new construction speeds and methods were created one after another. True to the dear leader's great plan, the intrepid builders erected the tower body in only 35 days, instead of three months, and reported it to him. The epic of loyalty produced

while the 170-metre-high tower was built, showed clearly that under his fatherly care and guidance they grew to be Juche-type revolutionists whose allegiance to the great leader and the dear leader emanates from their own faith and revolutionary sense of obligation.

The Arch of Triumph, a great enduring monument which had been said to take more than six years, was built within less than two years with the same loyal zeal and through the same speed campaign.

As seen above, the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il lies precisely in his leadership that turns the inexhaustible strength of Party members and working people into boundless loyalty, which burst forth like a volcanic eruption. Hence, the brilliant examples in the creation of the "speed of the 80s."

The dear leader destroys the old without hesitation and builds the new if the revolution, people and the times demand. For this matchless innovative spirit and pluck, things of yesterday are replaced with things of today and the people's ideals are coming true. This is a new feature of our country.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's sagacious and brilliant leadership is the source of strength which made it possible to set brilliant examples in the creation of the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance.

That is why a foreign visitor was deeply impressed and had this to say: "Here in Korea, I was surprised at her development. I saw the source of Korean miracles, Korean examples to the world. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's intelligent leadership and the speed campaign—this is the very source of Korean miracles."

Kwon Ju Ho

Phraseology

Making Whole World Independent

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced a unique policy of making the whole world independent in his historic policy speech on "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea", made on April 14, 1982 at the Joint Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Making the whole world independent means to build a world freed once and for all from dominationism and colonialism, a world in which all countries and nations have realized complete sovereignty.

Once the whole world becomes independent, a new global war can be averted and a durable world peace maintained; and all countries and peoples will become independent and build a prosperous new society, which will open up wide vistas of possibilities of bringing about the complete Chajusong of the popular masses.

In order to make the whole world independent, all countries and peoples must first uphold Chajusong, and the non-aligned movement should be further expanded and developed.

Traces of Love He Left

My family has a photograph which will be handed down through generations.

This photograph shows the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il inspecting round my house. Whenever I look at his noble image, an impressive scene which took place on March 16, 1975, rises before my eyes.

That day I was deeply excited to know that the dear leader was staying in the area of Mt. Wangjae. It was not long after our villagers had moved into modern dwellings newly built at the base of Mt. Wangjae thanks to his solicitude. We were in such a festive mood that we danced in glee, for we were going to live in the new houses.

"How wonderful it would be if I could receive the dear leader at this nice house and offer my thanks!" I thought to myself. I was walking up and down the room, when I heard the faint sound of a running car. Out of curiosity I looked outside. A number of cars were entering the main road in front of my house.

I was afraid if he would drop in first at my house situated on the roadside. So I hastily changed my clothes and peeped out. To my surprise, the dear leader, whom I had been so anxious to meet, alighted from his car and, with a broad smile on his face, was already coming into the yard of my house. I barely managed to put on my shoes and rushed out and made a deep bow to him.

"Hello, grandmother," said he in a gentle tone of voice and helped me up. He asked me if he could take a look at my house. He was so kind to me that all my reserve banished. I lost no time in stepping on the porch to open the door.

In fact, the new modern house is equipped with everything necessary under his kindly care. We farmers who had only worked on the soil all our life, had not even seen this sort of house. But, today he had taken time off his busy work to share joy with us who had moved into new houses. I had a lumpy throat at this thought.

The dear leader stepped on the porch and closely watched the shiny floor and the neatly-papered walls and ceiling. Then he asked me if the floor was well heated. He was quite pleased to see the closet and wardrobe installed in the wall. This was very well done, he said.

Having inspected the upper and lower rooms, he went into the kitchen. He opened the cupboard and even looked into the rice storage. He scrutinized everything so carefully that I thought even a mother visiting her married daughter's could not be so meticulous as he.

He looked round every corner in and out of the house and then, in an affectionate voice, asked me, **"How do you like the new house?"**

I expressed the thought I had always harboured in my mind.

"I am living in this nice house for the first time in my life thanks to the fatherly leader and you, the dear leader. I have nothing more to be desired."

He looked at me with a delighted eye and inquired about my family.

His affection was so warm that I forgot I was taking up his precious time. I was indiscreet

enough to count the eight members of my family off my fingers, explaining their workplaces, ages, names and so on. He heard me out with attention and was exalted, saying that they owed their happiness to the great leader.

Having wound up his inspection the dear leader paced slowly towards the main road and taught the accompanying officials in detail how to develop our village in the future. I felt choked and could not utter a word at the thought that he was racking his brains so in order to make us still happier.

He stood by his car, and told me, **"Thank you for letting me take a look at your house today, grandmother."** He clasped my hands in his.

"Farewell, dear leader," said I. The tears streamed down from my eyes. I was so dreadfully sorry to part with him.

"Thank you. Good-bye."

His car left.

There is a saying, "Love goes down from above and worry goes up from below." The dear leader came to our village carrying love with him, and he left, anxious to make us farmers better off.

On my return home I followed the traces of love he had left behind. Even parents would not spend so much time looking round the house of their own child as he. Our dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il looks after the living conditions of the people across the country and takes care of the nation's affairs, great or small, but he took such minute and loving care of the household affairs of a plain farmer in the countryside. It is under his such great loving care that our villagers, nay, the whole people live.

I have no more wish to realize. I am only worried that my hair keeps turning white, and I might not be able to repay his favours. But I will definitely repay his love. If I fail, my children will and so will my grandchildren.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, thank you very, very much.

Choe Hyong Sun
Wangjaesan-ri
Onsong County

A happy family

True Story

STARLIGHT

"Official notices" were pasted on the walls of buildings in the south Korean villages and towns on the Seoul-Pusan superhighway.

"WANTED: the following person.

"Name: Unknown.

"Occupation: truck driver.

"Age: 24.

"Height: about 170 centimetres.

"Features: Roundish face and large eyes. Unusually thick eyebrows.

"An appropriate amount of prize money shall be paid to those who arrest him directly or notify the police of him."

People discussed in undertones what was this youth whom the police wanted. And quite a few of them had already heard about the truck driver.

The police could not get any information from the inhabitants. Rumours of the youth spread far and wide instead, and the people were more inclined to hide and protect him.

Sin Gi Ho, the young man wanted by the police, had no parents. He lived with a younger sister and brother in a match-box house at the dead end of Ahyon-dong in Seoul.

He was very intelligent and ambitious. Once he wanted to be an engineer and, despite extreme adversities, he attended Seoul University. But he was forced to quit school in the third year. His mother had eked out living by farming at his home village but died and, now, there was nobody who would provide him with tuition fees. On top of this, he had to feed the sister and brother.

He was employed as a driver by the Hyondae Truck Company in Seoul. The proprietor of the company was a vicious man. He worked him hard day and night to increase the utilization of the vehicle.

One day he was paid a meagre amount of money for his drudgery. He bought a couple of pounds of barley on his way home. He was passing a book-store, when he happened to meet with Professor Chong Nam U who was coming out of the store.

Professor Chong had been in charge of guidance of the students' life when Gi Ho was at the university. He liked Gi Ho more than any other students for his integrity and great spirit of inquiry.

The teacher and the disciple were hugely delighted to meet each other after a long separation. Gi Ho had an urge to vent his pent-up spite over the society in which all his hopes were thinning out. The professor wanted to invigorate his crestfallen disciple who seemed to have lost his youthful vigour due to the arduous labour.

Professor Chong asked him to come along with him to his house which was not far from where they had met. Gi Ho's visit to the professor's marked a turning-point in his life.

Seated knee to knee with Gi Ho at his study, Professor Chong told the young man about his stay in Tokyo for academic studies.

"Gi Ho, you have heard about the lodestar of our nation, haven't you?" asked the professor in a serious yet calm voice.

Gi Ho was taken aback.

"You mean respected Mr. Kim Jong Il, sir?"

The young man edged to the professor, his face betraying a deep excitement.

The professor grasped Gi Ho's hand in his, and, in an excited tone of voice, said that during his sojourn in the Japanese capital, he had read a number of articles written by Japanese, which eulogized the dear leader. These articles were carried by the magazine "Study of the Juche Idea" and many other publications. The professor pointed out that the dear leader was a great thinker and theoretician and an outstanding guider who had an uncommon ability of leadership and clairvoyant power. He added in an emotional tone of voice that the world's people respected and revered him deeply as a great leader.

He went on to say that all the fantastic achievements made in north Korea today were due to the efforts of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and to the intelligent guidance of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who upheld the General's sagacious leadership. He also emphasized the lofty personality of the dear leader who devoted everything to the benefit of the people.

The night was far advanced, but the professor talked on and on.

"I feel quite invigorated, sir," exclaimed Gi Ho. He was as deeply moved and delighted as the professor.

"Gi Ho, it is a great fortune for our nation to have the sagacious General and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who carries his cause forward."

Professor Chong's voice shook and warmed the young man's heart. In his university days, Gi Ho had heard about the dear leader Kim Jong Il from his friends. But not so much.

He was particularly impressed by a story about the dear leader's unbounded love and noble kindness for working people. He could not remain seated any longer with a stirred heart.

Gi Ho came out of the professor's and leapt vigorously up the dilapidated stone stairs which led to the slum quarters on the hillock. He had never walked at night with such a joyous fluttering heart. He looked up towards the northern sky bestrewn with stars and he thought he saw the image of the unboundedly benevolent leader.

As Gi Ho stepped into the house, the little ones woke up and sat up rubbing their eyes and clang to their brother. They looked worn out from hunger. Gi Ho hurriedly washed and put the barley in the pot on the fireplace. Then he pushed aside the blanket under which the sister and brother had been asleep, and seated himself on the floor. Until yesterday he would lie down on the chilly floor and heave a long sigh of grief, as soon as he came back from work. But, today a smile hovered on his roundish face.

"Something must have happened to you," muttered the little sister, shaking his knee.

"Little ones, I'll tell you a nice story today," said Gi Ho, hugging his sister tightly.

"Do you know where is the best place to live in in

this world?"

The brother's unexpected question dumbfounded the sister and brother, who watched him with blinking eyes.

"The best place to live in is the north where the fatherly General and the respected Mr. Kim Jong Il are. There are no poor folk like us and everybody—"

Gi Ho felt his voice was cracked. He had a lumpy throat and hot tears were welling on his eyes so that he could not continue to speak. He recalled a touching story he had heard from Professor Chong.

"Who should take care of you for your parents? Nobody but we." The dear leader said this to a parentless official, and took utmost care of him with parental love. He bestowed his love and solicitude on everybody; he even provided a few pupils in a remote mountain village with a train to go to and from school; and he gave nice uniforms to pupils and students across the country for different seasons. What a grateful love! Gi Ho wanted to rush to the dear leader and tell him all about the misery of his family who were ragged, starved and downtrodden, and live for ever in his embrace.

"Little ones, a good world will come to us, too. We have the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who hugs everybody in his warm bosom."

Gi Ho's story implanted a great hope in the hearts of his sister and brother.

Next morning Gi Ho went to the company. He worked as usual. He drove his bulky truck loaded with timber along the Seoul-Pusan superhighway. The trip had always been tedious to him, but now he felt as if time was flying. Every day he thought all along of the dear leader while driving the vehicle.

One day he drew a picture on the ceiling of the cab with white paint. A picture of Mt. Paekdu and two bright stars.

One day in late autumn a cold rain fell in torrents. He was driving on the superhighway as usual. He gave a ride to an old man who has been walking in the rain. The old man repeated his thanks to the driver and remained seated in the cab without a word. After a while he looked up curiously at the picture on the ceiling.

"Why, isn't this a picture of Mt. Paekdu?!"

The old one was rather astonished.

"You are right, grandfather. And the two stars over it are the General's Star and the lodestar."

"Lodestar?"

"Yes. It means the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who carries General Kim Il Sung's will into effect."

The old man stared at Gi Ho's face for many moments and exclaimed, "You are grand, young man. It looks like a bright road is open before my eyes now."

"Grandfather, I always live with the General's Star and the lodestar in my heart like this. I'm sure we folks in the south will have a good world, too."

Then Gi Ho related to the old man the story about the dear leader he had heard from Professor Chong. The old man heard him out before he alighted in front of a village. He clasped the young man's hand and, in a choked voice, said:

"Young one, you instilled lusty vigour into me today. I have lived to this date, believing only in General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. Now that we have both the General and Mr. Kim Jong Il, the sagacious leader of the nation, I must live longer at all costs so as to enjoy the greatest happiness, mustn't I?"

Gi Ho was boudlessly pleased to see the bright face of the old man. His heart was full of the joy of living a worthwile life.

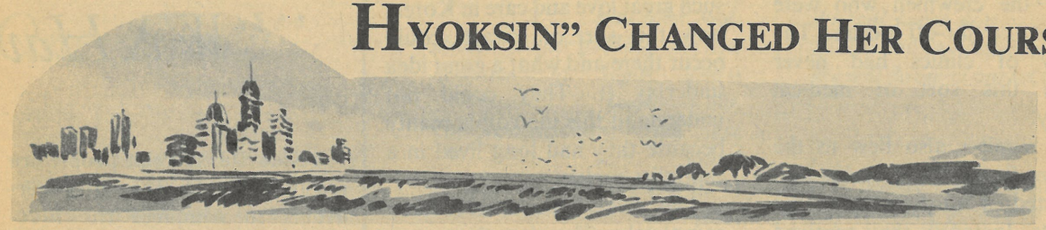
From then on, at every opportunity Gi Ho stopped to pick up a wayfarer and ran with vigour. Shedding the resplendent rays of the great lodestar all over south Korea.

After a while the puppet police got to know this and tried to arrest him. But he had gone into hiding.

Chang Myong Son

Great Personality

"HYOKSIN" CHANGED HER COURSE



One early morning in December 1974 a radio station in Korea received a wireless message from a large trading ship "Hyoksin" sailing across the Indian Ocean. It said that two of the crew had suddenly fallen ill and lay senseless.

The ship was carrying the great leader's precious gifts for newly-independent African nations.

The patients were in a such critical condition that they might hardly survive unless operations were performed right away. But the ship shook so severely that the operation was quite impossible.

The officials concerned were very perplexed at this news. For the "Hyoksin" was too faraway from the homeland and the patients were hovering between life and death.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who had been absorbed in his work until dawn, got to know this through a report on the "Hyoksin" sent in by the shipping officials.

He became worried and silently paced up and down the room. And he said resolutely:

"We should save the crewmen treasured by the leader. They are comrades who entrusted us with their lives and went out to sea. We should save them, come what will."

The dear leader put off a mountain of work he had to do that very night and personally organized the work to save the two crewmen.

The only way to save the sick men was to take the ship ashore as soon as possible while prolonging their lives. Colombo and Madras were the nearest ports from the "Hyoksin". The crew decided to go to Colombo. The reason was that Madras was not included in their calling ports, though it is a little nearer than Colombo. If the ship called at Madras, their voyage would be delayed, which would entail larger expense.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was informed of this and said in a determined tone of voice:

"Their condition allows us not a moment's delay. The ship must go to Madras, which is a bit nearer. In this situation our Party is not allowed to sleep nor are the state and the diplomatic missions abroad allowed to remain indifferent. Let us all rise up. Wire to the 'Hyoksin' right out and ask them to change the route. Transmit an open message so that they can read it without decoding."

As told by the dear leader an open wireless flew to the "Hyoksin" from the land of Korea. It read:

"PRECIOUS LIVES OF GREAT LEADER'S REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS GUARANTEED STOP EVERY STEP TAKEN TO SAVE THEM STOP CHANGE COURSE IMMEDIATELY STOP GO TO MADRAS FULL SPEED STOP"

When they received this massage, the crew hugged each other for joy and sobbed. The patients also awoke from unconsciousness when they heard that a helping hand had reached from the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Hot tears streamed down their cheeks.

The "Hyoksin" changed its course and headed for Madras. It would take her two days to get there. Now the question was to keep the two patients alive for two days.

As instructed by the dear leader, the nation's authoritative doctors remained seated at the wireless set in the radio station, through which they examined and prescribed for the patients who were on board the ship in the Indian Ocean and helped prolong their precarious lives.

The ship surgeons gave medical treatment to the patients as pre-

cisely as instructed from the homeland.

Efforts were thus made to bring to life the crewmen who were ailing on a far-off ocean. The history of clinics had never known this sort of medical activity.

The wireless also flew to the Korean Embassy in India and instructed it to help save the patients. Instantly they received the wireless, the embassy staff flew to Madras in order to take necessary steps for the entry of the "Hyoksin" and pick out a hospital for the patients. Indians were struck with wonder as they witnessed this.

At last the "Hyoksin" entered Madras. The crewmen and our embassy officials were greatly rejoiced.

The patients were immediately ambulanced to the hospital. They underwent successful operations and returned to life now.

The Indian doctors wondered how the crewmen could enjoy such great love and care in Korea, how this sort of miracle could occur there and what a great idea underlay it. They could not understand this incredible reality because they had long lived in a capitalist society.

The two patients recovered completely. The day they were returning to Korea, a doctor accompanied them to an airport 40 kilometres away from his hospital. After much thought he said from the bottom of his heart:

"I want to visit Korea, an oasis of great love, which values man most in the world."

An aeroplane zoomed along the airstrip and soared into the air. He wistfully watched the plane disappearing and waved his hand for a long time.

Yun Ok Hwa

Song

"We Have One Faith"

Today the Korean people are resolved to strive through generations to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

To carry out their sacred resolve, they work hard to prepare themselves to be humans of a Juche type unboundedly loyal to the Party and the leader, to be genuine revolutionary fighters equipped with revolutionary faith.

The song "We Have One Faith" made recently in our country, is being sung widely as a monumental musical composition, for it reflects such endeavours of our people.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"What is most important in the revolutionization is, first, to rely on the Party and make a firm resolve to be faithful to the revolution, and, second, not to waver in any storm and stress but to be firm in the conviction that you trust only our Party and nothing else."

The song is a song of heart which expresses our people's unreserved confidence in and support and burning allegiance to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who admirably carries the great leader's revolutionary cause to consummation; it is a song of loyalty which carries their iron will to throw in their lot with the Party at all times on the revolutionary road.

The first stanza of the song elucidates the truth that what is most important for a revolutionist is to have a correct revolutionary faith and that if he fails to fight unflaggingly for it, he cannot follow the arduous revolutionary road to the end.

On the revolutionary road are glories
As well as many harsh trials.
Without the faith given by Mother Party
We cannot go the long way.
The fighters' oath once made
Is dearer than their lives.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

Following the revolutionary road for more than one half century our people have keenly realized that the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader is a genuine cause and that only when they follow our Party, can this cause be completed admirably. The song sings emotionally of this invaluable conviction harboured by our people.

The second stanza of the song gives a profound clarification of this conviction of our people through their experience and meditation.

When a new era dawned upon Korea
Han Byol was yearned for by soul after soul.
Under another guiding star now
Millions of loyal hearts blossomed out.
The revolutionary truth once found
Is dearer than a mountain of gold.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

The young communists, the trail blazers of the Juche cause in the early days of the Korean revolution, were convinced through their struggle and life experience that the road indicated by Han Byol (so called in reverence was the great leader in the 1920s) is the only road for the Korean revolution, a road to victory and glory. Thus they held dearer than their own lives the truth found through their own experience, and did not hesitate to dedicate everything to the revolution.

The conviction borne by the young Korean communists has developed into the unbreakable revolutionary conviction and unshakable principle of life of our people who uphold the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The third stanza sings emphatically of our people's desire to share destiny with the Party consistently whether in prosperity or in adversity.

We will go this way in glorious days
And never go another way in grim days.
Even if our bodies turn to ashes
We will be true to this faith.
We will never stop
On the road we have once chosen.
We will throw in our lot with our Party.

This strong emotion manifested by the song gives a profound elucidation of what is a true revolutionary faith and how a revolutionist should preserve and develop this faith.

The song firmly grips our people's minds also for its musical portrayal characterized by a truthful emotional expression and a unique melodious delineation.

This is distinctly shown by the fact that along with a deep sentiment the song has optimistic melodies flowing in subtle rhythmical movements and that strongly ringing at the beginning of each stanza the melodies overflow with a volitional power.

Through this melodious portrayal the song impressively depicts the iron will of our people who look confidently at the communist future and reaffirm their revolutionary faith. Their optimism and will are expressed with particular warmth in the latter part of each stanza.

The high artistic quality of this song is guaranteed by presenting the rich content through chorus and orchestral forms.

Our people will sing this song of faith with their hearts and for ever uphold and share life and death with the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il along the revolutionary road.

Under the Rays of Rural Theses

Our agriculture, which is developing by leaps and bounds under the bright rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," made another great leap forward last year in the midst of the worthy struggle to carry out the historic task of its industrialization and modernization.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il our agriculture made signal progress last year in realizing comprehensive farm mechanization and overall chemicalization and gained great successes in the efforts to attain ahead of time the goal of 15 million tons of grain under the banner of three revolutions.

Overflowing Granary

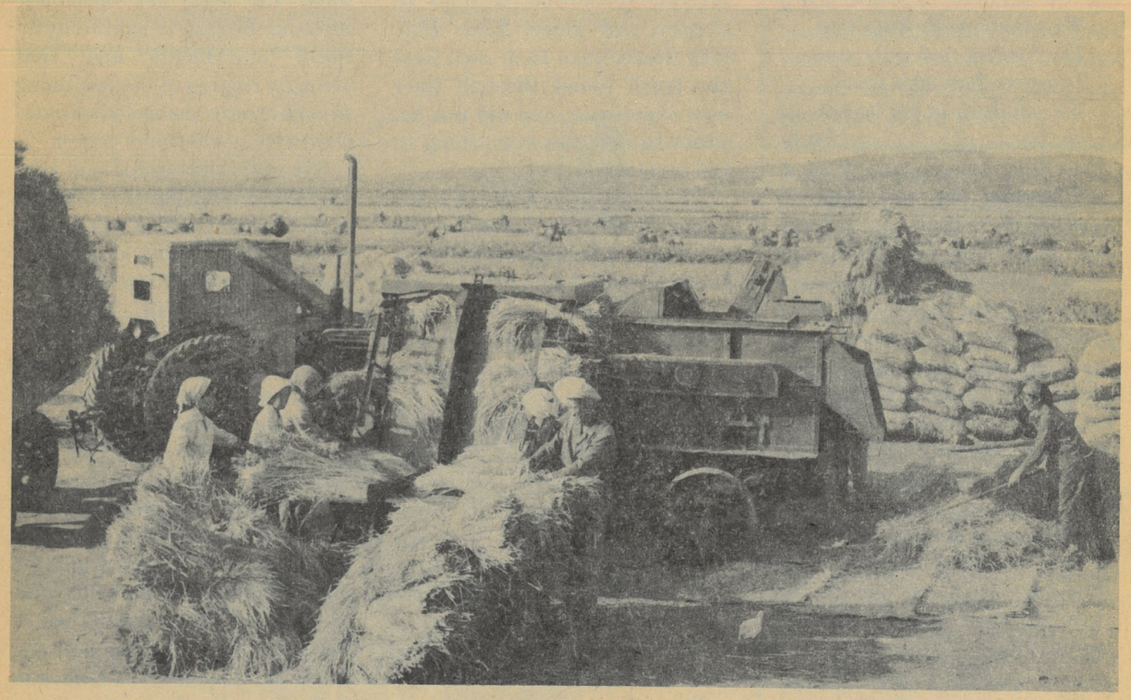
Last year we gathered an unusually rich harvest.

All cooperative farms in the granaries along the west coast, the intermediate areas and highlands reaped a record harvest in spite of the sudden fall of the temperature and over 160 days of severe drought.

The Chonghwa Cooperative Farm in Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province carried out its yearly production plan, which was set higher than the 1981 plan, at 103 per cent in grain, at 117.7 per cent in meat, at 105.6 per cent in fruits, at 126.6 per cent in cocoon, and at 100.3 per cent in vegetables.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, the target of grain production should be accomplished first, and the communist distribution should be put into effect first in the supply of grain to the people."



Delighted at bumper crop farmers speed up thrashing with a traveling machine (at the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County)

To reach the goal of 15 million tons of grain ahead of schedule, the farmers and three-revolution team members here fully met the requirements of the Juche farming method in all their work, waging the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" in the same spirit as displayed in the period of the great Chollima upsurge, upholding the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. The result was that last year they produced 1,578 tons more of paddy rice and over 275 kg more of maize per hectare of arable land than in 1981, and the farm harvested upwards of 1,555 tons more of grains.

Chaeryong County also did rice farming well.

Kojan, Pudok and many other cooperative farms in this county reaped nearly one ton more of rice per hectare of field; Pongchon, Chongchon and many other cooperative farms produced upwards of 1.5 tons more of rice per hectare.

Pyongwon County in South Pyongan Province is a proud county which has steadily increased grain production at a high rate as instructed by the great leader.

Last year's total grain harvest of this county was 2.2 times what it was ten years ago, of which rice harvest was 2.1 times and maize harvest was 3.1 times.

The county's annual growth rate of grain output averaged 10 per cent last decade.

Thanks to such a high growth rate this county became a county which produces 100,000 tons of grain already several years ago. Last year it produced much more grain than the figure. Noteworthy in this county's farming is that the number of cooperative farms harvesting 10,000 tons of grain has increased.

The growth in the number of such farms and farms catching up with them greatly boosted the total grain harvest of the county. So, the county had to build another six rice storehouses.

Kaechon County in an intermediate area, like granaries along the west coast, gathered a rich harvest.

All cooperative farms in the county reaped a record harvest last year.

The county's per-hectare rice yield increased by 1.6 tons and maize by nearly two tons, and the highest per-hectare yield of many farms was more than 10 tons in not a few fields.

Highland farming was also successful last year.

Cities and counties in Ryanggang Province thoroughly implemented the farming-first policy and reaped a record crop.

The agricultural working people in the province carried out rice and maize transplanting promptly in the

Copious harvest of maize (at the Chehyon Cooperative Farm of Sunchon County)

right time and did weeding and manuring opportunely as required by the Juche method of farming with a high sense of responsibility for the production of grain for the nation, and thus reaped rich crops from all fields including hillside and hilltop fields.

Not content with last year's record harvest, our agricultural working people and three-revolution team members are stepping up preparations for this year's farming with a new resolution to gather in a better harvest.

Rural Technical Revolution

Under the bright rays of the great rural theses great progress was made in the rural technical revolution.

Last year the working class sent a large number of farm machines for stepping up comprehensive farm mechanization.

Through their vigorous struggle to finish the rural technical revolution rapidly our agricultural working people expanded the kind and scope of mechanized farm work, and developed the work for comprehensive farm mechanization in a bold and big way.

Wolsong and Hwasan Cooperative Farms in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, and Yangdong and Okhyon Cooperative Farms in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province, the Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, and many other cooperative farms in the country carried out land-rezoning in a big way and standardized fields for comprehensive mechanization.

Anak County pushed forward land-rezoning along with preparations for this year's farming.

The county people standardized 660 hectares of farmlands at the foot of Mt. Kuwol and raised the level of mechanization to that in the plain area.

Chongsan and Chamjin Cooperative Farms in Taean City, the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon City, and many other cooperative farms mechanized making of cold beds for rice seedlings, sowing, transplanting, weeding, manuring, harvesting, thrashing and all other operations, reduced labour investment in every hectare of paddy field and greatly boosted labour productivity, making farm work easier.

Last year our agricultural working people could finish rice-transplanting, which had taken more than one month before, in a short time even in so bad weather conditions because the state sent them many more machines.

With the mighty progress of the rural technical revolution the work to consolidate the results of already completed irrigation was conducted in a big way.

Last year irrigation constructors and agricultural working people lengthened the canal of the Amnok-gang Irrigation System by another 40 kilometres or more in a very short time. The result was that the water-passing capacity doubled between the Sonchon trunk canal of the said irrigation system and the Sinam Pumping Station and that Chongju, Unjon and Cholsan Counties of North Pyongan Province at the end of the canals came to produce more grain.

Chemicalization made a great headway as well.

Last year our working class produced large quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and sent them to the countryside.

Many cozy modern houses were built last year for farmers at state expense, adding to their joy.

Last year's achievements in agricultural production and socialist rural construction are entirely due to the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who defined the agricultural front as a main front and have devoted constant concern to agricultural development.

Last year, too, the great leader went to various parts of the country and wisely guided the work in different sectors of agriculture on the spot, and solved all problems arising in socialist rural construction and agricultural development.

The dear leader, who is bringing the lofty plan of the great leader into full flower, got all the Party, country and people to give powerful assistance to the countryside and took correct measures for success in farm work last year.

Our agricultural working people proudly summed up the results of last year's farming and are full of a resolution to finish the modernization and industrialization of agriculture as soon as possible and reach the goal of 15 million tons of grain ahead of time under the banner of three revolutions.

Son Yu Song

A Visit to Changgwang Kindergarten

The outer view of the kindergarten

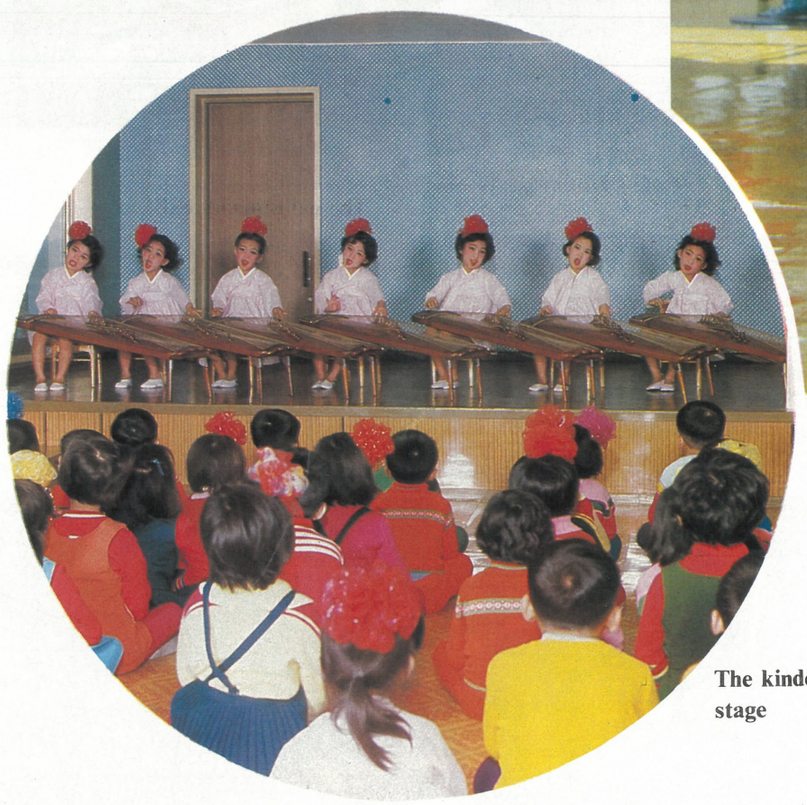
Children learn from the childhood of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung

The nature-observation hall

During Korean lesson

The callisthenics hall

A talented pianist in the making

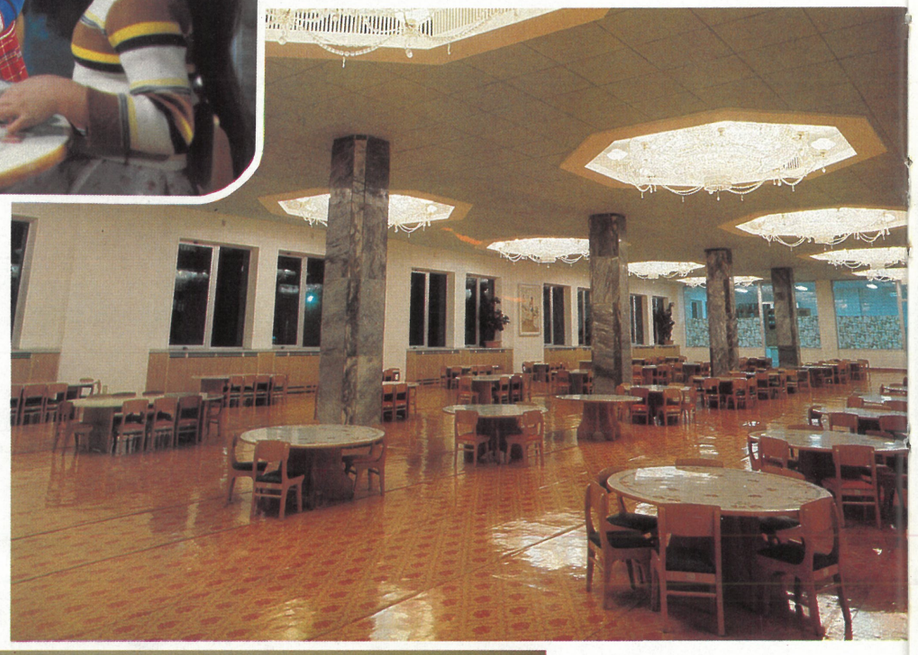


The kindergarten stage

The indoor play hall

The wading pool

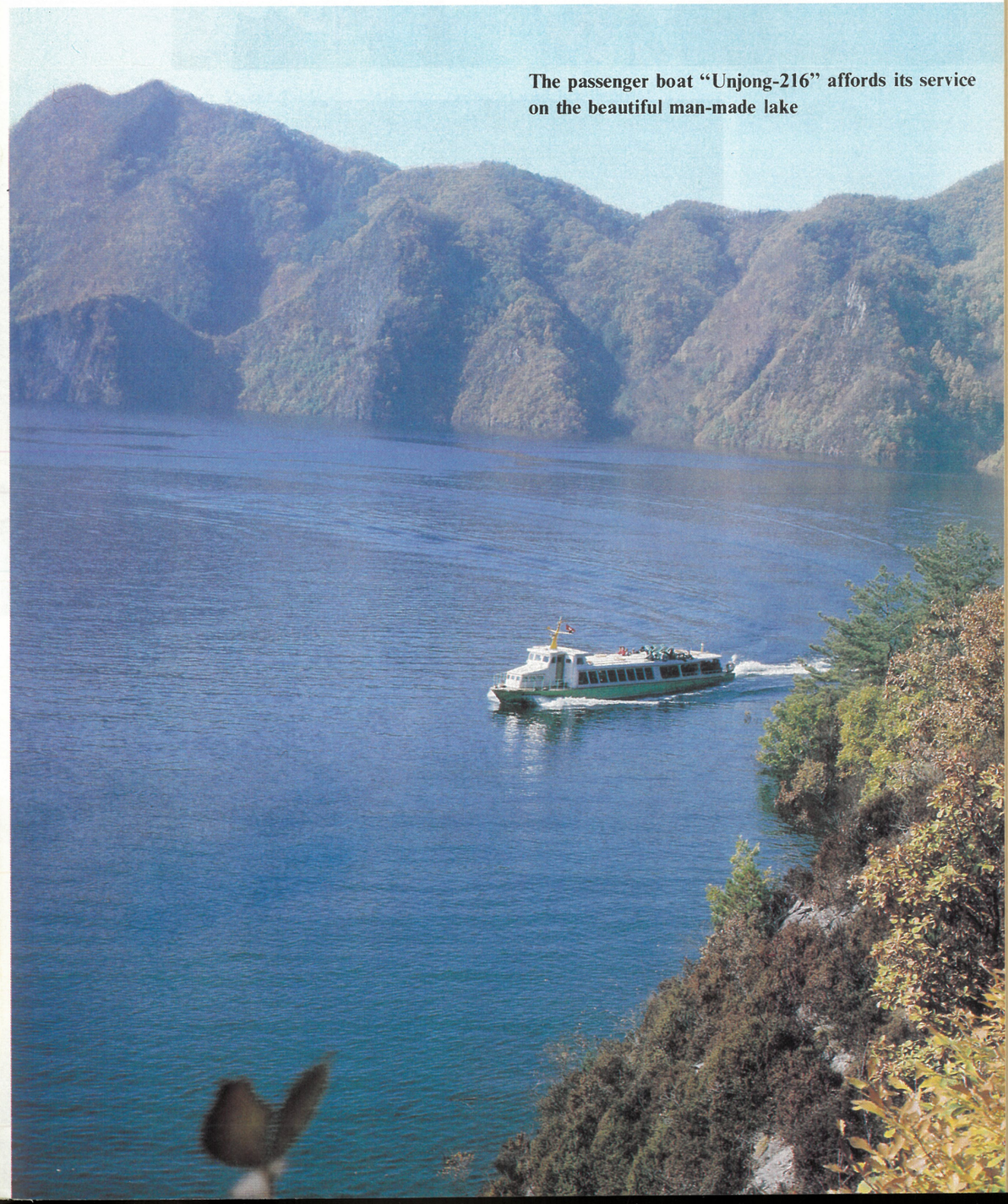
Taking snacks



Part of the dining hall

A comfortable bedroom

"UNJONG-216"



The passenger boat "Unjong-216" affords its service on the beautiful man-made lake

Happy passengers

A big man-made lake appeared in the Nyongwon area at upper reaches of the Taedong River and, now, a passenger boat "Unjong-216" plies along this lake between Nyongwon and Tokchon. In the past the traffic was so inconvenient in this mountainous area that the people here had to walk across rugged mountains with 99 bends to visit their relatives at other places. But regular bus service was already inaugurated a long time ago. And now the passenger boat service was opened. They owe this entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who spare nothing for our people. So, the people here call the boat "Unjong-216" (or Benevolence-216).

Books are lent to passengers

Round-Table Talk

Working with Dependable Revolutionary Vanguard

Some time ago a *Korea Today* reporter had a talk with Cho Chong Hak, chief engineer of the June 4 Rolling Stock Plant, on the activities and successes of the three-revolution team assigned to this plant.

Reporter: How do you do? I thank you for taking time off your busy work.

It is already ten years since the great leader President Kim Il Sung formed three-revolution teams and sent them to different spheres of the national economy. In this connection I would like to have a talk with you on the work done so far by the members of the three-revolution team accredited to the June 4 Rolling Stock Plant.

Chief Engineer: The three-revolution team members assigned to our plant have done a lot of work in the past.

The astounding changes which have taken place at our plant are unthinkable apart from the dynamic activities carried out by the members of the three-revolution team.

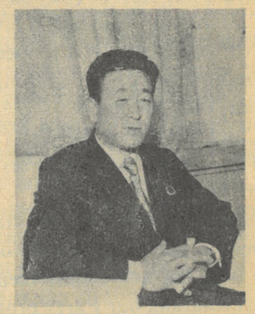
At any workshop or workplace at our plant, we can see the dependable members of the three-revolution team. They mix with the producer masses and share sweets and bitters with them; they always teach us officials and workers and make audacious technological innovations, and exert strenuous efforts to help us raise our cultural and intellectual levels. Therefore, they are deeply loved and respected by us officials and workers and, wherever they go, they are intimately called "our team members".

Reporter: Why not. Three-revolution team members are all skilful political workers and young intellectuals of a new type who received our Party's Juche education.

Chief Engineer: That's right. Let me be more specific.

As you know, comrade reporter, the June 4 Rolling Stock Plant is one of our country's large and powerful centres which manufacture railway transport machines.

On June 4, 1959 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited our plant, and highly appreciated its workers for having led railway transport in producing large quantities of passenger and freight cars and other wheeled vehicles on their own, thereby to meet the urgent post-war demands for railway transport. Then he said that one could do anything if one worked like the workers of our plant, and gave us invaluable teachings on semi-automating and automating the production processes in the future and on building up the plant to be a comprehensive centre of producing modern passenger cars, large-size and other special freight cars, wheels and various other parts of rolling stock. In addition, he was kind enough to change the name of our plant used to be called a railway factory, into a rolling stock plant, which symbolizes specialization in the production of rolling stock.



Chief engineer

Ever since then our plant has developed by leaps and bounds through a vigorous struggle to carry through the great leader's on-the-spot teachings.

No sooner had we launched on the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) for the development of the national economy than the demands for the equipment of railway transport increased rapidly. The nation's socialist construction was stepped up as a whole and the scale of the economy expanded as never before. Accordingly, our plant was confronted with a pressing task of nearly doubling its production capacity.

I am ashamed to recall that time now. We officials who had worked at the plant for many years, had not studied Party policies well and had been capti-

vated by conservatism, empiricism and subjectivism, so that we sought a means of quickly increasing the production capacity, in asking the state for more manpower and equipment.

Reporter: So, we may say that the ability and leadership level of the officials had failed to meet the requirements of developing realities, may we not?

Chief Engineer: We may.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to strengthen the guidance of the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution, our Party proposed the three-revolution team movement and dispatched the teams composed of Party hard cores and young intellectuals to various branches of the national economy."

At the beginning of 1973 the great leader sent a three-revolution team to our plant, too. This team consisted of persons who could skilfully guide and help all the spheres of ideology, technology and culture. It had a force large enough to take care of nearly all workshops and major production processes in the plant.

Reporter: I consider that the three-revolution team movement initiated by the great leader marked a turning point in the implementation of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in our country.

Chief Engineer: Certainly. First of all, following the commencement of the activities of the three-revolution team members, a radical change took place in the spiritual and moral qualities of our officials and working people. The team members explained and disseminated the great leader's teachings and the Party's policies and conducted brisk political work among the officials and workers anywhere anytime. As a result, our Party organizations enhanced their role and their members came to perform their vanguard role admirably in all work.

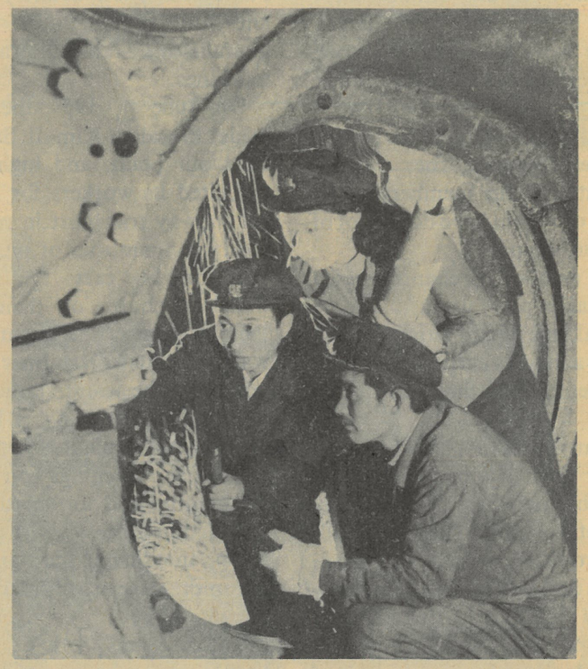
The greatest success in the ideological revolution is that the three-revolution team members waged a vigorous ideological struggle among Party members and working men and women to root out fear of technology, conservatism, empiricism and all other remnants of obsolete ideas, so that they were made to give full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and take part in all work as masters.

Furthermore, the three-revolution team sincerely assisted us leading personnel in eradicating bureaucratism, subjectivism, expediency, formalism and other outworn work methods and styles. In consequence, we all of us came to work as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and strive to learn from the great leader's work method.

The team members were always the first to undertake difficult and backbreaking work and set practical examples. Their habit and work style became a mirror to us officials.

Reporter: The successful ideological revolution must have borne good fruit in the technical and cultural revolutions.

Chief Engineer: It did. Upon their assignment to the plant the three-revolution team composed of Party hard cores and young intellectuals equipped with



Three-revolution team members and a worker strive to make a new horizontal forging machine

modern scientific knowledge began with work to familiarize themselves closely with the real state of affairs at the plant with regard to technological development and production.

They joined hands with skilled workers and technicians trained at the actual sites of production and experienced veteran cadres. They first took the initiative in making technological innovation proposals to untie knotty problems of production and volunteered to draw up perspective designs to modernize all production processes in the plant.

I can tell you on end, indeed, about how hard the team members worked for technological innovation. Let me just take the manufacturing of a horizontal forging machine at our plant for example.

In order to make many large-size freight cars, we had to have a horizontal forging machine. But, before the three-revolution team members came, none of us had dared to make the machine by our own efforts. However, the team members had serious discussions with the workers. They decided to make a horizontal forging machine on their own and volunteered to prepare the design first. In a short period of time they drew up several hundred plans for the machine. As soon as the designing had been completed, the manufacture of parts was started. Thus, the machine could be made in a matter of 40 days or so. The manufacture of the horizontal machine imbued us officials and workers with great courage and confidence.

In the last ten years several tens of large machines and equipment were manufactured, which include a mammoth four-shaft miller and a 5,000-ton press. They were the mainstay, indeed, in reinforcing the production capacity of the plant.

In addition, original devices and rationalization proposals initiated by the team members and introduced into production amount to several hundreds a year. The moulding, forging and heat treatment shops completely freed from heat-affected and harmful labour now, are also impregnated with the unsung efforts of the members of the three-revolution team.

Reporter: I believe that tremendous potentialities of the growth of production have been created as a result of the vigorous efforts for technical innovation and modernization of production processes.

Chief Engineer: Quite right. In the past period, our plant, with the help of the three-revolution team members carried out a dynamic struggle to implement the Party's policy of making modern, high-speed and large-sized means of transport. As a result, it produced larger quantities of 60 and 125-ton heavy freight cars, refrigerator cars, large tankers, modern passenger cars and special freight cars. This conduced greatly to satisfying the increasing demands for transport. Besides, all the production processes were semi-automated or automated to increase their production capacities to a considerable extent, and the capacity of repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars was augmented. In 1975, three years after the assignment of the three-revolution team, the total industrial output value of the plant already increased 37 times that in 1944, and in 1982 it soared 3.4 times as compared with 1972.

Reporter: A fantastic success, indeed.

Chief Engineer: Big success was achieved in the cultural revolution also. In short, thanks to the activities of the three-revolution team members, the general technological knowledge of the workers and technicians of our plant increased considerably and, a great advance was made in the carrying out of the Party's policy of intellectualizing the whole of society. Over the period of ten years, some 500 engineers and 200 associate engineers were trained at the factory colleges. Besides, at present the plant runs six skilled workers schools and over 400 technological study classes, where members of the three-revolution team often give lectures. Some 5,000 skilled workers have so far been trained at these setups. It goes without saying that cultured practices in production have been established throughout the plant.

Reporter: The advantages and vitality of the three-revolution team movement have been fully demonstrated at this plant, too, haven't they?

Chief Engineer: They have, indeed.

The activities and exploits of the three-revolution team members make us keenly feel the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who helped them along the right road to work as the revolutionary vanguard dispatched by the great leader in person.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il clearly defined three-revolution teams' fundamental duties and work methods

Three-Revolution Team Movement —New Effective Method of Guiding Revolution

A decade has gone since the great leader President Kim Il Sung initiated the three-revolution team movement.

The three-revolution team movement is the most effective method of revolutionary guidance which makes it possible to promote forcefully the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and successfully carry out revolution and construction.

Ever since our people started to build a new society after the country's liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely guided them to effect a new change in the fields of ideology, technology and culture and steadily improved the method of Party leadership of the three revolutions in keeping with the subjective and objective requirements of the developing revolution.

He defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the main contents of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society after the establishment of the socialist system and led our people to conduct these three revolutions vigorously as a movement involving the entire Party membership and people. The result was that our revolution and construction progressed at a very high rate and brilliant victories and successes were attained in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Early in 1973 when the work of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea forged ahead on a full scale in our country, the great leader President Kim Il Sung initiated the three-revolution team movement to intensify the leadership of the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution. He formed three-revolution teams with Party hard cores and young intellectuals and dispatched them to different branches of the national economy.

The three-revolution team movement gave a powerful impetus to the three revolutions in our country.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The three-revolution team movement is a new method of guiding the revolution—combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance, enabling the upper bodies to help the lower levels and rousing the masses of working people to accelerate the three revolutions."

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in keeping with developing realities and led them forward with paternal love.

He advanced the slogan "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" Particularly, he made sure that we leading personnel acquired a revolutionary work method to go among the masses and breathe the same air with them and rouse their enthusiasm and initiative, as required by the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, so as to follow the example of the three-revolution-team members.

We feel unboundedly proud and honoured to work with the dependable revolutionary vanguard.

I am more firmly convinced that the three-revolution-team movement initiated by the great leader and steered by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, will, as in the past, be a powerful driving force in the future implementation of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Reporter: So am I. You have provided me with a lot of valuable information. Thank you.

The three-revolution team movement is the most revolutionary and scientific method of guidance combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance which meets the requirements of the new stage of socialist construction.

Combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance is essential for properly guiding the work to remodel nature, society and man thoroughly as demanded by the Juche idea.

Only by so doing can we awaken the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses of people and develop science and technology and widely introduce them, thereby propelling forward the three revolutions dynamically and stepping up socialist construction. To do this there must be leadership personnel prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically.

Composing three-revolution teams of Party hard cores was an important condition for strengthening the political and ideological guidance of economic work in strict accordance with the great leader's teachings and their embodiment, Party policies.

The three-revolution teams also comprise young intellectuals besides Party hard cores. Our young intellectuals are members of the new generation who received the Juche education of our Party, are firmer in the Juche stand than anybody else, and are possessed of modern science and techniques and creative ability to actively solve scientific and technological matters awaiting an urgent settlement in our socialist economic construction. These intellectuals in the three-revolution teams widely spread advanced science and techniques among officials and working people, made many technological innovations and inventions, actively conducted the struggle against the old, and made the three revolutions progress steadily.

Thus, the three-revolution team movement became the most scientific and revolutionary method of guiding the three revolutions effectively as the economy grew in scale and socialist construction developed to a high stage.

The three-revolution team movement is a revolutionary method of guidance enabling the upper bodies to give substantial help to the lower levels so as to thoroughly implement Party lines and policies.

In order to achieve great success in guidance it is necessary to have a good grasp of the specific conditions of the lower units. Especially today, when socialist construction is at a very high stage, one or two persons cannot correctly understand the real state of things at the lower levels even if they go down there.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung formed and dispatched three-revolution teams of an unusually large size so that the higher levels could effectively help the lower ones on the basis of the full and profound comprehension of the latter's actual conditions. The simultaneous dispatch of a large number of fully prepared leadership personnel enabled the three-revolution teams to help, through collective guidance, the lower bodies to execute Party policies correctly.

The method of guidance through three-revolution teams was effective in actively guiding and assisting the personnel of lower units, who may lag behind fast developing realities, to fulfil their share in the three revolutions.

Our old officials are precious treasures to our Party; they had done a great deal of work and performed brilliant exploits with intense loyalty in carrying out the revolutionary tasks of different stages after liberation. But the realities had changed. Socialist construction had developed in depth, the country's economy grown greatly in its scale and different branches of the national economy had been equipped with modern science and techniques. This urged the need to help and teach them more actively.

To meet this necessity of our revolution, the great leader dispatched three-revolution teams so that they would teach and help old officials to keep raising their ideological and technological levels and continue to fight on stoutly as real commanding personnel of the revolution firmly holding the helm of socialist construction, just as they had worked with all dedication for the Party and revolution.

The three-revolution team movement is a new method of guiding the revolution also because it is a method of guidance which makes it possible to carry

out the great leader's plans and intentions promptly and accurately.

To convey the great leader's plans and intentions quickly to the masses is a decisive guarantee for success in the three revolutions.

The three-revolution team movement enabled the teams to go directly to production units, skipping over intermediate apparatuses, opportunely make the great leader's teachings and the Party's intentions known to the working people and rouse them to the implementation of Party policies.

Dispatching three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy, the great leader President Kim Il Sung clearly explained their basic task and principle of activity.

Their basic task is to promote the three revolutions more forcefully.

The three-revolution teams conducted the ideological education of the working people, and, together with Party organizations, worked to rid their minds of survivals of old ideologies and revolutionize and working-classize them.

They strictly observed the principle of energetically propelling forward both the technical and cultural revolutions while giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution.

Through a vigorous mass technical innovation movement the three-revolution teams widely introduced mechanization and semi- and full-automation in production processes, and helped the working people to free themselves from backbreaking labour and thoroughly apply the Juche method of farming.

They worked to create and spread a new culture of the working class. As a result, factories and farms became more beautiful, cultured practices were established in and out of work at all units, and a vivacious militant spirit and a revolutionary way of life prevailed throughout society.

Their method of activity is the Chongsan-ri method, the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work, which is our Party's traditional method of work.

Three-revolution team members observed the principle of combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance, giving substantial help to officials, teaching and learning from the masses and vigorously rousing them to carry out the three revolutions, sharing weal and woe with them.

The three-revolution team movement proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and steadily developed under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, fully demonstrated its correctness, superiority and indestructible vitality in practice. Everywhere the teams are active the fierce flames of three revolutions flared up, bringing about miracles and innovations one after another in the remodelling of people, modernization of technology and development of culture.

The ideological revolution was dynamically promoted at all units, with the result that the Party members and working people were firmly armed with the great leader's revolutionary ideas, the habit of unconditionally supporting and defending and implementing Party policies was established throughout society and the unity and cohesion of the entire Party and people based on the Juche idea were consolidated.

As a result of the powerful acceleration of the technical revolution, our socialist economy developed steadily at a high rate on the basis of modern science and technology, the foundations of our independent national economy further strengthened, and the working people were freed considerably from arduous labour.

Three-revolution teams worked energetically to create and disseminate a new revolutionary culture of the working class. The result was that factories and farms, workplaces and villages became more beautiful.

The three-revolution team movement enhanced the role of Party and government officials and economic executives and the three-revolution teams grew to be the dependable vanguard of the revolution.

Our Party will continue to develop the three-revolution team movement whose superiority and vitality have been fully demonstrated in practice and step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions more vigorously.

Li Chang Ho

True Story

A Three-Revolution Team Member and an Engineer

Late last August the Hwanghae Iron Works, an iron production centre, was strongly pulsating with the creation of the "speed of the 80s".

Kim Yong Gil, a member of the three-revolution team assigned to the thin-plate shop, walked out of his office. He stopped short as he saw a man sitting on a bench at the shop's resting place with a drooping head. The man was absorbed in a deep thought. He was a shop engineer named Chong Yong Do.

"What are you pondering over, comrade engineer?"

"Oh, it's you."

Kim Yong Gil lightly held the engineer by the arm and said:

"Wouldn't you work on the plate machine again?"

"Plate machine? How I wish I could. But things don't go as I wish."

Both of them were speechless now.

After a long while, the team member broke the silence and said:

"You must finish the job you set about."

"Well—," answered an irresolute, diffident voice.

That day this member of the three-revolution team spent a wakeful night. He recalled the engineer who had lost self-confidence.

He thought this was not just a problem regarding the manufacture of a new machine but a problem of a man, a technician.

Comrade Chong Yong Do had learned while on the job and become an engineer. He was getting on for 50. He graduated from the Songrim Technical College as a top honour student. He was so zealous as to make incessant technical devices and had experience acquired in practice for many years and ample technical know-how. These proved very effective. He made many valuable proposals for technical innovation and introduced them into production. He commanded the love and respect of all the shop workers and technicians and worked unflaggingly. His ingenuity had to develop further with the passage of time. But it was gradually fading away.

Some time ago he had set about inventing a new machine which had a bearing on sharply increasing sheet-rolling efficiency. But some parts of the machine, which were made with utmost efforts, did not function the way they should. He tried to recondition those parts and perfect the machine, but he could not as he was faced with immediate production assignments and many other complicated problems. Despite his resolve to perfect the machine, he put off the task.

Kim Yong Gil, the three-revolution team member, got to know this while acquainting himself with the situation in the plate shop.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The three-revolution team members should arm themselves closely with the Juche idea, always maintain a noble revolutionary spirit and go among the masses to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play, so that the three revolutions are stepped up further still."

Kim Yong Gil was well aware of his duty as member of the three-revolution team. The next morning he visited the engineer Chong and asked:

"Show me the plan, would you?"

"Plan?"

The engineer rose from his seat without haste and picked a scroll of paper out of the steel safe.

"The brake is not perfectly sketched," he said. "I have been on the go to carry out the immediate production quotas, so I could hardly find time—"

The team member got out of his office and fell into a pensive mood. He found out that this was not merely because of the current production assignments, the main thing was that his ardour had cooled off.

"I must complete the machine come what may. I will implant burning ardour in his heart again," he decided.

He walked away lustily as he made this resolve.

* * *

That day the engineer Chong Yong Do was haunted by the unsatisfied expression of the three-revolution team member while he checked the plan.

In an effort to calm himself down, the engineer opened a new technological bulletin, which he had received a few days ago and put on a shelf. He turned over a few leaves and was petrified to find an article about a fresh technical device in the metal-rolling. He felt, though vaguely, that he could get a clue for perfecting the unfinished brake. He tried to read the article with all attention but saw the pensive face of the team member and the gimlet-like quality of his eyes.

He had a heavy heart. He stepped out of his office and walked insensibly towards the office where the three-revolution team members worked. As he approached there, he saw them discussing something, through the window. Kim Yong Gil was pointing to a plan spread on the table. He was waving a slide rule or zealously explaining something to others. He envied them their burning ardour and vigour overflowing those young hearts.

"I too had such days as they—," the engineer muttered to himself.

Next moment he started to hear the words "plate-rolling machine" and "braking device" which filtered out of the room. So, they were spending this night working to perfect his unfinished plan. His face flushed red at the thought that he, who was directly responsible for the plan, was not among them but was sauntering about like this.

He hurried to a corner of his spacious shop, where there was the machine he had made. It was a product associated with his meditation, fervour and dream. But it was nothing but a lump of iron as it was not perfected and set in motion. Lost in thought, he went to where there was his machine, and stopped short. He found a machine neatly covered with a tarpaulin. He felt empty at the thought that his machine must have been thrown into an open hearth as useless pieces of scrap iron. He could blame nobody but himself.

He turned limply to go. He asked a rollerman when the machine had been thrown into the open hearth. But the rollerman retorted in wide-eyed surprise.

"Into the open hearth?! The team member has—"

The engineer rushed to the machine and uncovered the tarpaulin. The greasy machine glistened brightly. It was his. He had a lumpy throat and stroked the machine over and over again.

That night the room of the engineer Chong Yong Do was brightly lit until dawn.

* * *

Towards evening the next day the engineer succeeded in finding a clue for rationalizing the braking device after much effort. He came running to the working place to meet the three-revolution team member and stood stockstill there at the shop.

There were glossy spare parts which looked as if cut and assembled a while ago. The face of the team member was grimed with grease, but he was zealously setting the machine in motion.

"Comrade—" the engineer called to the team member in a trembling voice.

The team member lifted up his head and looked back at him, his face beaming with a welcome smile.

"Please check this."

The team member took him by the hand and led him to the machine. The engineer Chong Yong Do unfolded the plan in his hand.

"Comrade engineer, you've succeeded in solving the problem. I was sure you would," said the team member.

That night the engineer and the team member discussed how to perfect the machine, and they left the workplace shoulder to shoulder.

"Let's take the highroad," the engineer suggested and strode briskly ahead of him. The team member was hugely delighted to see him so changed. A factory locomotive hooted loudly and ran in front of them, pulling an iron bucket. The whistle seemed to appeal to them to race vigorously like the locomotive with ardour as hot as molten iron.

"Dependable revolutionary comrade!—," the engineer said to himself. Something as hot as molten iron was boiling within his heart.

Li Jong Ho

Building of Independent National Economy in Korea (1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions."

According to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy, we strove to build an independent national economy on the following three principles.

Diversified and Comprehensive Economy

The economy must be diversified and comprehensive to build an independent national economy.

To this end, we directed main efforts to creating a modern heavy industry with the engineering industry at the core.

The creation of a modern engineering industry is cardinal in building an independent national economy.

We had to overcome many difficulties to build a modern engineering industry.

One headache was fear of machines which was manifested among some inexperienced technicians.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung guided them to banish such fear and establish a revolutionary habit of thinking and acting boldly, and set forth a wise policy of developing a mass movement to let a machine tool make many machine tools.

This movement helped to lay the foundations of the engineering industry in a short time, fear of machines disappeared and our workers and technicians had a firm confidence in their ability to make any machines.

The wrong view of international division of labour also hindered our efforts to build an engineering industry.

Talking about "profitability" and "production traditions," some people said that our domestic production of machines would cost us dearly and would not make both ends meet. They even claimed that we had better produce only ores and other raw materials because it was our "production tradition", and import machines from foreign countries.

Viewing "profitability" only in terms of the equilibrium of incomings and outgoings and the immediate interests of individual enterprises is a short-sighted attitude based on tradesman's calculation.

We should take into account the profits of enterprises, the profits of the national economy as a whole as well as the immediate and the future profits. To take the tractor production in our country for instance. Some people argued that we could make both ends meet only when a factory

produced at least tens of thousands of tractors; otherwise, we had better import tractors. We could not agree with such argument.

We needed about 40,000-50,000 tractors to mechanize farming. At the time we could not import so many tractors at once, and, if we did so we could not carry out farm mechanization quickly.

If we imported them, we could bring in 1,000 tractors at most a year. If we did so, it would take us 40-50 years to mechanize agriculture.

Therefore, we had no alternative but to produce tractors at home.

It is true that the production cost of tractors is high and both ends don't meet at the outset. But profit from farm mechanization was beyond compare with the production cost of tractors.

As for production traditions, we did not consider it immutable.

No country has the tradition of engineering industry from the beginning. The traditions must be established by the people of a given country, its masters.

We laid the foundations of a modern engineering industry, opposing all harmful views against its building, under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

We had neither experience nor sufficient techniques, and we suffered some setbacks. But our workers and technicians succeeded in designing, processing and assembling modern machines by themselves.

The let-machine-tool-beget-machine-tools movement waged as a mass movement under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, developed into a let-factory-beget-factories movement.

In a little over one year, through this movement we produced 13,000 more machine tools than planned and many machine plants rose at different places.

Having gained confidence in the manufacture of machine tools, our workers made an 8-metre turning lathe, a 3,000-ton press, a 6,000-ton press, a six-metre hobbing machine and other special machine tools by their own efforts.

Our engineering industry switched over from the production of accessories and medium and small machines to that of large-size and precision machines and, then, from the production of separate machines and equipment to that of complete sets of modern factory equipment.

Before liberation there was no engineering industry in Korea. But, now, we produce at home equipment for power stations, chemical factories and metallurgical works, trucks, tractors, excavators, large-sized and other machines and equipment needed for the national economy and even export them.

To diversify the economy one must build a strong light industry.

As a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule our light industry was most backward. Our textile industry produced only 14 centimetres of fabrics per head of the people a year under Japanese rule.

Our Party's consistent policy for the production of consumer goods was to develop large-scale national industries simultaneously with small and medium-scale local industries.

We built many large national industry factories, the backbone of light industry, to increase greatly the production of various consumer goods.

But our economic situation did not allow us to build many such factories at once, and if we relied on such factories alone, we would neither be able to do away with the backwardness of light industry in a short time nor satisfy the growing needs of the population for a great variety of consumer goods. Hence, at the well-advised initiative of the great leader President Kim Il Sung we decided to conduct an all-people movement for the production of consumer goods and adopted a policy of building various local industry factories in every city and county.

The working people across the country found out idle materials in localities and built more than 1,000 local industry factories within several months. Today such factories number several thousand and local industries account for more than a half of the nation's output of consumer goods.

With the creation of a strong light industry consisting of national and local industries we became able to fully meet the demands of the population for consumer goods with home production.

To diversify the economy it is necessary to develop agriculture so as to be self-sufficient in food.

A country which is not self-sufficient in food cannot secure its economic independence in the long run.

It was no easy job to increase grain production and attain self-sufficiency in food because our country is mountainous and limited in its arable lands. After agricultural cooperativization we stepped up the rural technical revolution with the powerful support of industry to multiply agricultural production so as to be self-sufficient in food.

We defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the technical revolution in the countryside and gave precedence to irrigation. Agriculture, unlike industry, is much affected by physiographical conditions, climatic conditions in particular.

Therefore, irrigation is a basic guarantee for high and stable harvest.

After the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) we vigorously undertook a grand transformation of nature for irrigation through a movement involving the entire people, and established a perfect irrigation system which enables us to protect crops from any severe drought and flood and reap a high and stable harvest every year.

We also undertook electrification, mechanization and chemicalization in a big way and increased grain production markedly.

To boost grain output we paid deep attention to thoroughly applying the original and revolutionary Juche method of farming worked out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

To apply the Juche method of farming we observed the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, fixed the right time for transplanting and adopted scientific methods of transplanting, manuring, soil-tending, water control and so on, to fit in with the actual conditions of our country, thus steadily multiplying the per-hectare yield of crops.

We also made constant efforts to expand the cultivated lands. All the people strove to find out new lands and reclaim tideland into paddy fields. As a result, we could obtain a vast area of farmlands.

According to our experience, agriculture could not be so highly developed as to ensure self-sufficiency in food with the efforts of the peasants alone. Therefore, in our country the state gave powerful material, technical, financial and labour assistance to the countryside, in keeping with the policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The result was that our grain output increased every year.

In this way, we established powerful heavy industry with the engineering industry at the core, a modern light industry and agriculture so highly developed as to guarantee self-sufficiency in food, with the result that our economy came to have a diversified and comprehensive system of production.

Second Seven-Year Plan Fulfilled

—At Different Factories and Enterprises—

A meeting was held in our country at the end of last year by frontrankers in the Chollima movement who were out to create the "speed of the 80s" so as to effect a fresh upswing in the socialist economic construction.

Looking back proudly at the great changes made under the Party's leadership in the years of the revolutionary upsurge, the meeting appealed to workers, technicians and office employees throughout the country to rise up in the struggle to hit the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) ahead of schedule.

Under the revolutionary slogan "Let us advance in the spirit of Chollima!" our working class built a powerful socialist industrial state on the ruins of war in a short space of period and glorified the 1970s as a decade of great change with the spirit of the speed campaign. They are now stepping up a fresh general march of the 80s towards a high peak from which they will view the complete victory of socialism close at hand.

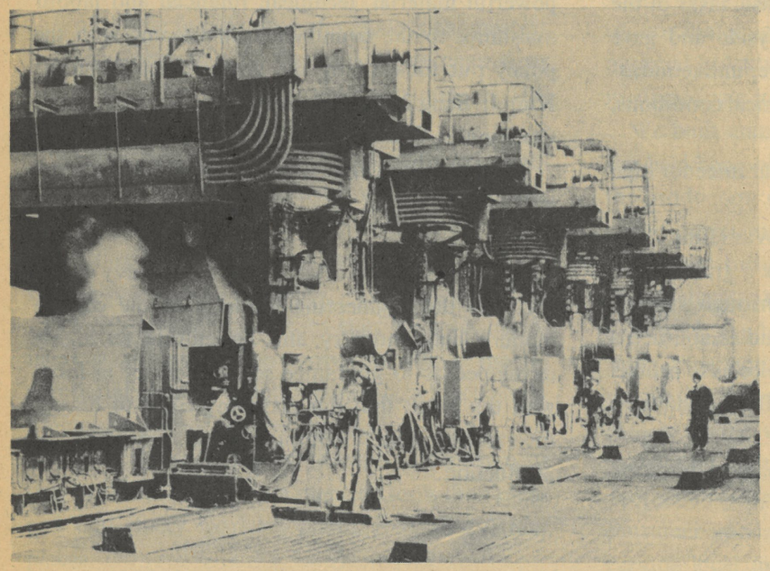
The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and continue to make dynamic progress towards a new higher goal."

Our working class and other people have made energetic efforts to create the "speed of the 80s" with a view to hitting the high goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist economic construction unfolded by the great leader.

The gigantic struggle produced a great number of people faithful to the great leader, who carried out their assignments under the Second Seven-Year Plan 2 or 3 years ahead of time. Brilliant successes were registered in basing the national economy on Juche and modernizing and scientizing it.

Weighty tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan are being fulfilled admirably in the mining, metallurgical, engineering, chemical, and building industries, forestry and all other fields.



The workers of the hot-rolling shop at the Kim Chaek Iron Works are out to create the "speed of the 80s"

The members of the Kang Sung Yong mining platoon at the April 5 Pit, the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, digged 20,000 tons of ores at the maximum in one blasting through the introduction of an advanced tunnelling method, thereby fulfilling their assignment under the Second Seven-Year Plan in 30 months. The Ryongun Mine completed their Second Seven-Year Plan assignment 30 months ahead of schedule.

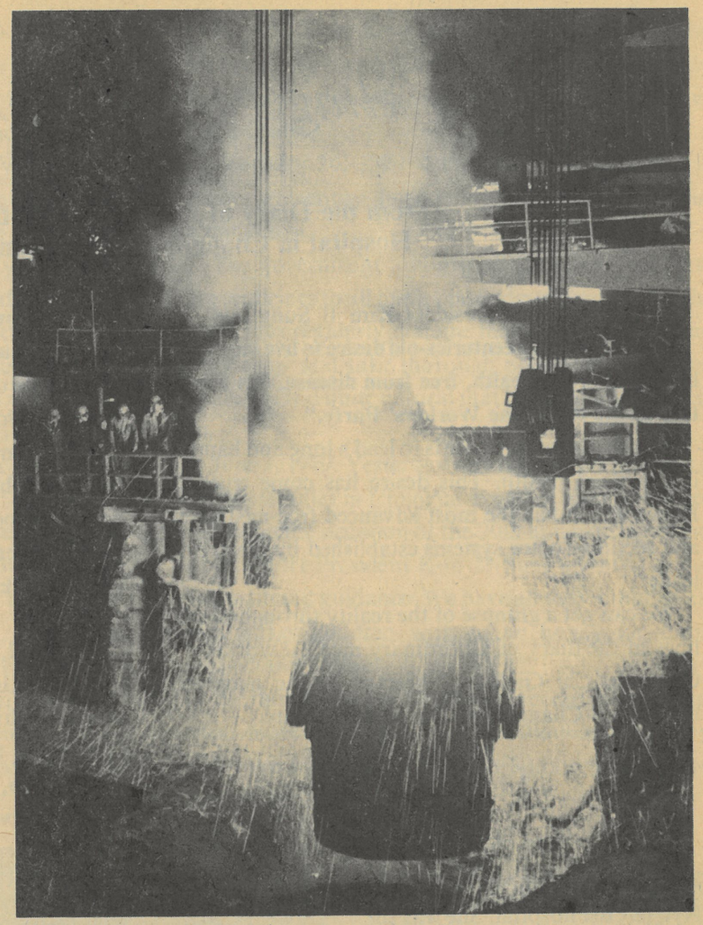
The miners of No. 2 mining company of Taehyang pit of the Taehyang Mine in the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, made miraculous achievement in producing 100,000 tons of coal a month at a mining stope through technical innovations. This enabled them to attain their target of the Second Seven-Year Plan three years ahead of time.

High speed was created through a vigorous mass technical innovation movement in the metallurgical industry, too.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Complex audaciously introduced a technical innovation proposal to extend the life span of electric furnaces.

This opened up possibilities of doubling the steel output by each electric furnace.

The workers and technicians of the Kim Chaek Iron Works applied a technical innovation proposal to increase the output of sinter 1.5 times and many other proposals to bring about great innovation in the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel.



The Kangson Steel Complex brings about innovations in production every day

As a result, a number of units in the Kangson Steel Complex, the Kim Chaek Iron Works and other ferrous metallurgical factories reached the production standards envisaged for the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Factories and enterprises in the different fields of the national economy, including the engineering, chemical and building materials and light industries, are also fulfilling the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan successively through mass technical innovation movements, while creating the "speed of the 80s".

Son Il Bong

Our Villagers Enjoy Long Life

(From the Diary of the Director of the People's Hospital in Changjin-ri, Tongchon County)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our people's centuries-old desire to live long and happily in good health, free from disease, has come true in the era of the Workers' Party."

People's greatest desire is to lead a long and happy life in good health. This desire has come true in Korea which has the most advanced free-medicare and section-doctor systems established by the great leader.

We can get a glimpse of the reality through some lines in the diary of an ordinary medical worker—Comrade Chi Gi Sang, director of the people's hospital in Changjin-ri, Tongchon County.

* * *

January 7,1973: Today the youngest daughter-in-law of Grandmother Pak Bong Nyo left the hospital. She was the first to give birth to a child after the conversion of our Changjin-ri clinic into a people's hospital. Both the mother and the newborn were quite healthy.

Tears welled up in the eyes of the grandmother as she saw her daughter-in-law come out of the ward with a broad smile on her face.

The scene reminded me what the grandmother has told me the other day. She gave birth to six children.

But three of them survived. The other three had died of disease before liberation; they could not take even a dose of medicine. In the past the people of this village could not so much as go to hospital even if they got dangerously ill, and had to meet their death. But today they receive medical treatment at the well-appointed people's hospital, and women are aided in their delivery. It is not without reason that the grandmother shed the hot tears.

March 12, 1977: I went to Workteam No. 2 to help Comrade Kim, one of our hospital doctors, who is in charge of this workteam.

I wanted to inquire after the health of a farmer named Yun, who was out of hospital not long ago. He was at work and quite all right.

In the evening, after the farmers finished reviewing their work, I tested their sanitary knowledge. They all of them were as well versed in medicine as health workers.

Changjin villagers start their daily routine with morning exercises

Comrade Kim's hygienic propaganda has been systematic and effective. This is gratifying.

September 2, 1978: On the occasion of the 30th birthday of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the county authorities sent inspectors here to grasp and analyze our *ri*'s sanitary work as a whole. They said our Changjin-ri folks, free from disease, lived and worked happily at a clean village, and at tidy homes and workplaces. They added that ours could be called a "*ri* without disease". What a deep meaning these words contain! My heart is full.

Before liberation most of the villagers had to suffer from endemics, but, today they live happily in good health. They owe this entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

There are a number of people aged over 90 and a woman past 100 in the village. Really, it is rightly said that at 60 people are still in the prime of youth and that 90 is just the beginning of old age. We must not rest content, however.

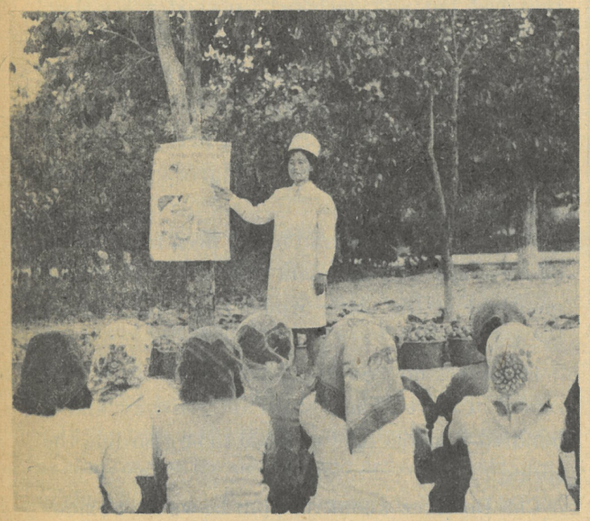
For the present, we doctors should carry out the great leader's prophylactic policy, so that everybody is freed from disease once and for all and lives long in good health.

February 20, 1979: Until yesterday we finished giving preventive injections to all the children in Changjin-ri.

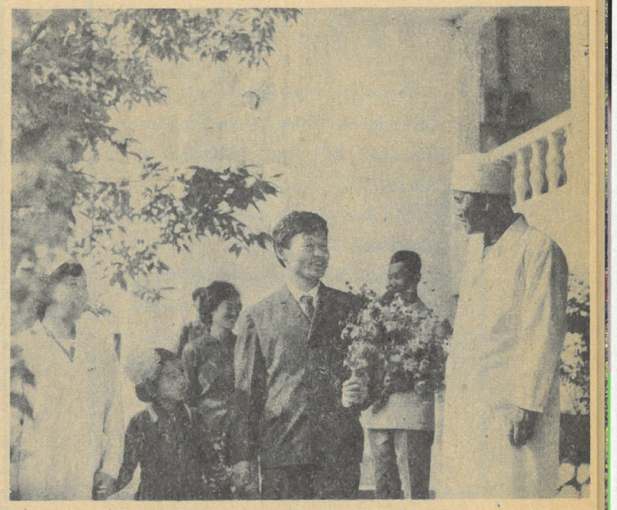
The government authorities administer preventive midicines to all babies three days after their birth. Then they regularly examine them at every season as they grow and take thorough preventive measures for them. It is quite natural that they cannot be taken ill.

June 3, 1979: Yesterday we had finished providing all the families in Changjin-ri with *kugija* and other tonics on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's visit to our *ri* for firsthand guidance. We have already supplied all the village children with *insam* honey for three consecutive years.

We raise medicinal herbs on a hectare of field and yield more than two tons of various plants every year. We will produce more traditional medicines with them.



Hygienic propaganda is brisk among the villagers



The patient leaving the hospital is full of the joy of recovery

January 15, 1982: I called on a 101-year-old Grandmother Li Sun on my way back from preventive medical work at the section in my charge. I had feared lest she might have caught a cold in the rigours of winter. But she was very healthy, and was even looking after household chores.

I asked her if she was feeling out of sorts. She answered me that I need not worry about her for another 50 years.

What a wonderful world! What a worthwhile and honourable work I am engaged in under this socialist system of our country, where all the people lead a life of bliss!

I will strive to enable everybody to enjoy longer age and better health and lead a happier life.

* * * *

The great leader's policies of preventive medicine and conversion of *ri* clinics into hospitals have fully demonstrated their great vitality here at this village, as elsewhere in our country.

A New Binder

Recently a new binder was produced by the Farm Mechanization Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science.

The binder cuts and sheafs rice simultaneously.

It is convenient and efficient and works much faster than the old rice harvester. The new machine can finish harvesting quickly without loss of rice. It will contribute greatly to hastening the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Legend

Dutiful Son's Spring

At the foot of the Chongyol Pass, not far from Pyongyang, there was a clear spring that never dried in the severest drought. People called it the Dutiful Son's Spring. Here is an old story associated with this spring.

* * *

Once upon a time an old man Pak lived with his only son in Chongyol Valley. His family had worked as farmhands at the landlord Hwang's for generations.

Ill-treated and humiliated by the landlord Old Pak got an incurable illness and was laid up.

Now, Hwang drove him out into the cold. He should have remunerated Old Pak for his life-long service, but did not even give him a small amount of rice.

Young Cha Dol, Old Pak's son, built a straw-thatched hut and gathered firewood every day, rain or snow, to change it for rice and medicine for his ailing father. Old Pak didn't get well, however.

One day Cha Dol happened to hear that there was a health-giving spring beyond the Twelve Rocks on the Chongyol Pass, a gulp of which would cure his father's illness.

From time immemorial it had been noted as an effective spa, and they said that whoever drunk a mouthful of the water would live long in good health.

However, no one dared to go there, for the rugged Twelve Rocks stood on the way and a hundred-year-old tiger was said to be guarding the spring.

Cha Dol knew about this, but he was so anxious to save his father that he set off carrying a gourd at his waist.

The way was rougher than he had expected. It took him many days to cross the Twelve Rocks, but he couldn't find the spring. He searched every nook and corner where the spring was expected to be, but in vain. He fell exhausted under a tree.

"If I stay here like this, who'll take care of my father?" he thought. "I should be up and search for the spring, come what may." He got to his feet with an effort.

He resumed his search and, presently, the murmur of flowing water reached his ears. Cha Dol pulled himself together and made for the place where the sound was coming from.

He found a clear spring bubbling out of the crack of a queer rock. He raised a shout for joy and filled the gourd with the water. At this moment a tiger appeared from nowhere and stood in front of him. The beast roared as if to devour him then and there.

Everything turned black before his eyes, but the youngster collected his mind and said: "Tiger, if I fail to return home, my sick father will never get well. Please get out of the way for my poor father's sake!"

At these words the fierce tiger stood clear of the way, lowering its head and blinking its eyes. When Cha Dol was ready to go back with the medicinal water in the gourd, the tiger offered his back and helped him get on it with its tail. The tiger seemed to be touched by the admirable devotion of young Cha Dol who had dared to make a long and rough trip at the risk of his life, out of a burning desire to cure his father of disease.

Cha Dol came back to his village that very day with the help of the tiger. Unfortunately, however, he came across Hwang the landlord at the entrance to the village.

"You rascal, where have you been about?" the landlord howled, wielding his stick. "Your father still owes me a lot of debts."

"I was told the health-giving water is good for my father's sickness..." Before Cha Dol finished his words, the landlord snatched the gourd from the boy and started to gulp it down.

Cha Dol could not stand. It was because of this landlord that his grandfather had died and his father had fallen ill and was bedridden. Now, he was going to rob him of the elixir that he had brought here at the cost of his life. Flared up at this thought, Cha Dol pounced on him and snatched back the gourd. The vessel split in two and spilled the water on the ground. Hwang the landlord tried to collect it in a fluster, when Cha Dol raised the broken gourd and hit him hard on the face. At the moment there was a terrific sound of explosion somewhere and Hwang turned into a black rock. And the medicinal water gushed out at Cha Dol's feet. He ran straight to his home with the water and offered it to his father.

From that time on Cha Dol lived happily with his healthy father in the village without a landlord, sharing the health-giving water with the villagers.

Yun Sun Ok

Nature of Korea

Trip to Mt. Kumgang

MANMUL PEAK

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Outer Kumgang is a very beautiful scene: many imposing and magnificent peaks tower high, curious rocks like Samson and Kwimyon jut out, harmonizing with all the waterfalls, large and small."

Manmul Peak or the Peak of Ten Thousand Forms located in the Outer Kumgang is strewn with sharp-cut cliffs and queer crags. It is the most attractive of all the scenic beauties of Mt. Kumgang, or Mt. Diamond.

One autumn day we visited this mountain. It had put on its crimson tints.

Our car started from Onjong-ri situated at the threshold of the Outer Kumgang and ran towards Manmul Peak.

We watched large and small rocks flit by the window. They looked like humans or animals. Most impressive of them are Candle Rock, Camel Rock, Colt Rock and Horse Rock, which stand several tens of metres apart along Seji Mountain ranges.

A girl guide got the car stopped where we could command an unobstructed view of these rocks. She related a legend. Once upon a time three sworn brothers went deep into Mt. Kumgang and studied hard day and night with the help of the candle. Once, wild beasts flocked to the candlelight. As they saw the kids studying, they feared lest they might hinder their study and scattered in all directions. An impetuous mare trotted away, pressing her little one to follow quickly. But the foal toddled and lagged behind, and turned to stone. No wonder the rocks bear such a legend. They are very much like a candle and beasts.

Before we knew, our car reached the Mansang Pavilion at the entrance to Manmul Peak. We had so far enjoyed the scenery on our way to this peak.

"You will see the fine scenes of Manmul Peak from now," explained the guide. "The sightseeing course leads you from here to Chonson Rock located at the centre of Manmul Peak. You will pass by Samson and Ansim Rocks and Hanul Gate."

After a good rest we began to do the sights of the peak.

We did not go far when we saw three bayonet-shaped, jagged rocks standing cheek by jowl. It is said that once upon a time fairies descended here from heaven and turned into rocks, enthralled by the scenery of Manmul Peak. Hence, Samson Rocks or the Three-Fairy Rocks.

We clambered up Samson Rocks with the help of steep stone stairs. They are so jagged that they looked like sharp knife-edges. We looked over the wonderland with curious eyes. The guide pointed to a rock not far from Samson Rocks and said, "That rock over there is Kwimyon (Demon-Face) Rock."

The grotesque rock with a boulder on its top offered a spectacular sight. The name must have been originated from its singular appearance.

Then the guide said merrily: "Despite its grotesqueness, it has nice, exquisite surroundings, so that it is already so dear and near to people through many pictures and paintings."

We had a photograph taken there before we left.

There were marvellous and curious crags jutting out on all hands. They were all weathered for ages and tinged with very bright colours.

We were fascinated by the picturesque scenery, and we did not feel tired of the rough hiking.

We reached Ansim Rock after a while. The steep and jagged tracks end here, and the visitor can heave a sigh of relief. Hence, the name Ansim Rock, or Relief Rock.

We sat on the top of the rock and cooled ourselves, enjoying the enchanting views that unfolded down below.

There is Chilchung Rock, or Seven-storied Rock which resembles a multi-storied apartment house. Also, there is Cholbu Rock, or Axed Rock. It looks as if cut off by a titan with a big ax a while ago.

We took a short rest on Ansim Rock before we resumed our sightseeing tour.

"Hurry up. This is Mangjang Spring."

The girl guide's clear voice rang overhead.

We ascended at one breath to find a square stony hollow brimful of crystal water. The water makes you feel refreshing and even forget about your walking-stick when you leave. That is why it is called Mangjang Spring or Forgotten Stick Spring.

The water springs from crevices in the stone. It never goes dry in the severest drought and never overflows in the heaviest rain. In addition, the water is good to drink.

We drank the water with relish. In no time we felt cool and refreshing in mind and body. The guide jokingly said that if we drank it too much, we would grow young and become babies in the end. She went on: "Many visitors have a taste of this water and take it home to make their families young, too."

We hurried towards the last peak we were to see. There appeared a precipitous rocky wall from nowhere. In the middle of the wall is a narrow hole, which is half-roofed by a flat crag. The guide informed us that this rock is Hanul or Heavenly Gate. And she said:

"But for this gate there might be no path to Chonson Rock."

Hanul Gate is too strange-looking for us to believe it was formed by nature.

We went some metres upwards through Hanul Gate. At last we reached Chonson Rock, the terminal of the sightseeing course.

They say that fairies descended from heaven and enjoyed themselves on this peak. There we viewed Manmul Peak, which was a superb scenery, indeed. It was mysterious, enchanting and thrilling.

Manmul Peak is surrounded by roundish Sokga Peak, indented Rahan Peak, sky-high Chonju Peak, prettyish Chonnyo Peak and Seji Peak in human shape.

Manmul Peak seemed to have imitated everything in the universe or vice versa. Thousands of rocks and stones are in varied forms. Some of them looked stout and some others cute, still others were in sitting, standing, flying, crawling, running, pulling or pushing postures.

In ancient times a poet looked round Mt. Kumgang and sang a poem, carried away by the charming view of Manmul Peak. One of the companions recited a passage of the poem in an excited tone of voice.

They are ten thousand lotuses
With petals wet with morning dew
They are a thousand spears
With sharp bristling edges....

We were entranced with the picturesque scenery, and did not want to rise to our feet. When we stood up, our feet remained glued to the ground.

Now, we thought we could understand why for ages celebrated writers and painters had failed to fully portray Mt. Kumgang in words and pictures.

After we enjoyed its scenes and took a pleasant rest, we climbed down Chonson Rock reluctantly for the next day's tour.

Choe So Ok

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A Sinister Confab between Aggressors and Traitors

US imperialism is a virtual ruler and dominator of south Korea, and south Korea is a complete colony of America.

This stark fact was unequivocally proved also by the "policy advisory conference." Last November US imperialists and the south Korean marionettes held the conference in Kyongju, south Korea. It was attended by 20 persons on the US side, including the Assistant Secretary of State, the Chief of the Asian Section of the National Security Council and other "policy-makers" and experts in Asian problems. There were 29 puppets on the south Korean side.

It was reported that the conference discussed a number of problems such as the relations between America and south Korea and those with neighbouring countries.

US imperialists are to the south Korean puppets what masters are to servants. The former indicate the line of policies to the latter every year. This is not a secret.

The latest "policy advisory conference," too, was arranged by US imperialists to show their marionettes the line of policies they are to pursue. At the conference US imperialists stressed the importance of south Korea as their colony and military bridgehead in the implementation of America's Asia strategy, and repeatedly affirmed their political, economic and military support to the puppets who are now in hot water. Also they instructed their south Korean lackeys to tighten the military fascist rule throughout south Korea, step up the modernization of the puppet army and persist in the manoeuvres to rig up "two Koreas" this year, too.

The south Korean agents fawned on their bosses and swore that they would faithfully carry out the US imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The policy-making confab coincided with the anti-US and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy, which had gained momentum in south Korea as never before. This bespeaks that through the conference US imperialists aim to save and retain their colonial rule over south Korea which is being shaken to its very foundations and to help the Chon Du Hwanites sustain their precarious lives.

Chon Du Hwan and his cohorts were very thankful for this and entertained their bosses as "honoured guests", only to show again their true colours as flunkeys and traitors. And yet, in order to deceive the public they are bent on advertising that south Korea is on a par with America. This is of no use.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor is an intelligence agent and quisling who had long been groomed by US imperialists. It is America that picked out this traitor as successor to the ex-dictator, masterminded him in the massacre of his fellow countrymen and vested him with power.

Everybody knows that Chon the traitor begs for the permanent occupation of south Korea by US imperialists and that he is a faithful henchman who supports their colonial rule, manoeuvres for the permanent division of Korea and executes their war policies. Nevertheless, this quisling vociferates that he is on an equal footing with his American master. He is too brazen-faced to care about his shame.

The "policy advisory conference" clearly showed once again the master-servant relations. As all facts tell, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea cannot be achieved nor the danger of another war removed from Korea, as long as US imperialists lord it over south Korea and the traitors turn against their nation and serve their masters.

Today the Korean people are confronted with an urgent task of forcing US imperialism out of south Korea and reunifying Korea independently and peacefully.

US imperialists attempt to maintain their colonial reign indefinitely over south Korea through their puppets, while the latter try to live on their backing. But it is a sheer daydream.

Li Song Sik

Truth of Plot to Kill Kim Dae Jung (3)

Sinister Fraudulent Trial against Justice

The 24 persons "involved in the Kim Dae Jung case" were charged with conspiracy for insurrection and agitation and with violations of the "National Security Law", "Anti-Communist Law", "Foreign Currency Control Law" and "Martial Law". On August 14, 1980 the Chon Du Hwan military thugs with a view to sentencing them to severe punishments including death, staged a murderous trial at the puppet "general court-martial".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is maintained."

The trial of Kim Dae Jung denounced the Chon Du Hwanites for their outrageous and shameless fascist repression which was without precedent.

The court was heavily encircled by police and military troops armed to teeth and special agents. It was fully packed with MPs and special agents disguised as "observers".

Prior to the "public trial" the fascist Chon Du Hwanites prevented Kim Dae Jung and other imprisoned democrats from having lawyers who would defend them. On the other hand, the military fascists provided the defendants with "government-appointed lawyers" against their will.

In addition, the military hooligans excluded from the "public trial" all the witnesses who could testify to the innocence of Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and called in only bogus "witnesses" they had bribed.

At the third "public trial" of the puppet "general court-martial" held on August 19, 1980, Kim Dae Jung was indicted for having provided Chong Dong Nyon, a reinstated student of Chonnam University, with a sum of five million *won* as a "riot fund", through Kim Sang Hyon. This indictment was vehemently protested by Kim Dae Jung, who declared: "That is a lie. A forgery. I have never met him. I don't know him either." Kim demanded that Chong Dong Nyon be summoned to the court to testify, but his demand was turned down.

At the second "public trial" of the puppet "higher court-martial", the prosecution summoned Yun Ho Dong, who assumed a fictitious name of Cho Hong Jin. This fellow was a malicious spy of the puppet CIA who had been active in Japan for many years. Yun tried to incriminate Kim Dae Jung as the "boss of a seditious organization" and have him sentenced to death. In keeping with the script prepared by the military thugs, he styled himself a "north Korean operative" and testified that the National Congress of the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification received "orders from the north" and had connections with the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). Kim Dae Jung retorted: "If you are a great spy who manipulated the Congress behind the scenes, do you know the three principles I proposed to them?" Pastor Mun Ik Hwan, stamping his feet, vehemently demanded his answer but Yun was at a loss for words.

The "public trial of the Kim Dae Jung case" was also a continuation of the violence at the torture chamber. This was graphically proved by the hearing of Cho Song U, a reinstated student of Koryo University, who had been sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment at the "public trial".

As Cho was going to refer to the truth of his indictment concocted through torture, the military thugs gagged his mouth and dragged him out of the court, heaping abuses on him. At the time of his final statement, the thugs took Cho's mother out of the "court" when his mother demanded from the gallery that the truth be revealed.

In an endeavour to prevent all this from being known to the public, the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique permit-

ted an extremely limited number of reporters to cover the trial, and forced them to write only false stories about "Kim Dae Jung Admits Most of His Leftist Activities," "Defendants Admit Most of the Charges" and so on.

As a result of the collective appeal submitted by the 24 persons involved in the Kim Dae Jung case the puppet "higher court martial" held seven trials from October 14 to November 3.

At the sixth "trial" (on October 30, 1980) Kim Dae Jung and other defendants protested collectively against the unjust murderous trial and walked out of the court. But the military thugs passed sentences on the case in the absence of the defendants and declared the court adjourned. At another session opened three days later, they confirmed the death sentence on Kim Dae Jung.

Still today the puppets keep the text of the "verdict" on Kim Dae Jung in strict secrecy.

According to reliable information, this verdict does not refer to the charges against Kim Dae Jung and the judicial provisions applied to his case. This faked-up paper only points out that the "judicial provisions applied" are the same as described in the "indictment". It is a rare forgery.

First of all, it is a sheer lie that Kim Dae Jung "had plotted an insurrection". He is a democrat who worked for democratization of south Korean society and peaceful reunification. His activities were conducted legally, mainly through open election campaigns, within the extremely restricted framework of south Korea's "constituent order".

It is still more absurd that he was charged with "conspiracy for insurrection" under a false allegation that the Kwangju Popular Uprising in May 1980 had been "engineered behind the scenes" by Kim Dae Jung for the purpose of overthrowing the "government". The uprising took place after Kim Dae Jung had been detained in an underground cell of the puppet "Security Command" completely shut off from the outside world. It was a just struggle chosen by the people themselves against the maladministration of the Chon Du Hwan military junta and their repression and massacres.

It is a sheer frame-up that Kim Dae Jung was "active communist" and "sympathized with the line of the north". He is recognized by the public as liberal democrat and pious Catholic. If, as the military thugs allege, Kim Dae Jung was "active communist" who had joined in the leftist activities since immediately after the liberation of the country on August 15, 1945, he would not have been able to carry on his political activities in south Korea which had upheld anti-communism as the "most important state policy", much less would he have been able to run as a "Presidential candidate."

As for the statements made by Kim Dae Jung abroad, which the military thugs used to incriminate him, they are consistent with the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the fundamental spirit of the July 4 North-South Statement, which the south Korean rulers signed themselves and pledged to the whole nation that they would observe.

Kim Dae Jung was charged with "illegal introduction of foreign currency". It was alleged that in August 1979 he received 200,000 *yen* from Utsunomiya Tokuma, an independent Japanese Diet member, through the south Korean "National Assemblyman" Kim Rok Yong who belonged to the "Democratic Unity Party". This infuriated Utsunomiya who declared: "I kept giving strong moral support to Kim Dae Jung. But I have never given him any material support. Moreover, I know nothing about such a man as Kim Rok Yong, whom the south Korean authorities mention. This announcement is more vicious than those made at the time of the Pak regime, it is a fantastic concoction."

The military gangsters connected Kim Dae Jung with the NCRDSKPU and alleged that as the "leader" of the "seditious organization", he had engaged in "premeditated activities" to destroy the south Korean "state". However, Kim Dae Jung got in touch with this organization abroad before August 1973 when it had not yet drafted its constitution and selected its leadership. It is in June 1978 when the puppets "considered and defined" this organization as a "seditious organization".

Faced with all these irrefutable facts and pleas, the military thugs were dumbfounded, and had the MPs who packed the court, gag the mouth of Kim Dae Jung and struck his chest and shoulders mercilessly.

The "death sentence" on Kim Dae Jung is a forgery which even the puppet laws cannot justify; it is a fascist outrage aimed entirely at his destruction.

Kim Sun Hong

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Chon Du Hwan Junta Sell Internal Organs of Fellow Countryman

Another Atrocity

The Chon Du Hwan cutthroats committed a monstrous atrocity; they tore internal organs off a living south Korean and donated them to their US master.

There was a professional boxing bout between south Korean Kim Duk Gu and American Mancini in Las Vegas, the USA, on November 14 last year. The American boxer, put on the defensive in the bout, hit the back of the south Korean rival's head in deliberate violation of the rules and knocked him down.

Kim Duk Gu was carried to a hospital at once and American surgeons raised a storm in a teacup, applying an artificial life-giver and suchlike. But they did not try to save the wounded but gave their mind to the behind-the-scenes activities to tear the tempered heart and kidneys off the sportsman. Chiming in with them, the south Korean puppet consul at the locality, the "Chairman of Korean Residents Association" and those who had taken south Korean boxers there, had contact with the traitor Chon Du Hwan by long-distance telephone and then forced Kim Duk Gu's mother to donate her son's heart and kindneys to Americans. They even threatened her for three hours that the hospital fees were so high that if she refused to sell the internal organs her son's body would be mortgaged.

Thus, on November 18, the fifth day after his hospitalization, Kim Duk Gu in coma was legally declared dead though his heart was beating high, and then operations were conducted to disconnect his heart and kidneys.

This act defying human imagination was so shuddering that at the announcement over 20 American reporters were strung up and dumbfounded for a while.

A south Korean radio indignantly said: "The Orientals consider that man is alive when his heart beats. But he was declared dead. Not only Kim Duk Gu's mother but all his brethren are deeply resentful of their decision."

As is clear from all facts, Kim Duk Gu was actually murdered by US imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique.

Koreans at home and abroad and the honest conscience of the world again saw clearly the fiendish nature of Chon Du Hwan the traitor who, not content with massacring his fellow countrymen with bayonets, had the heart and kidneys gouged out of the body of a living Korean and donated them to his masters.

Similar Crimes Committed Before

It is the south Korean puppet rulers' customary method of money-making to cut out internal organs from the living or dead and sell them to the haves or export them.

On July 22 last year the Chon Du Hwanites gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from two of four condemned criminals just before their execution in Seoul to transplant them to rich men.

As this Satanic cruelty met with a strong public censure, they shamelessly blabbed that the criminals had "donated" them and that they had "returned to life."

Pak Jung Hi the traitor, too, whom Chon Du Hwan served like his own father, sold numberless internal organs cut out from south Koreans poisoned to death by US imperialists for germ weapon test.

The south Korean puppets brought into south Korea a detachment of the 406th unit of the US Army, a notorious bacteriological warfare unit, set up bacteriological research centres at different places. They even offered Koryo, Kyonghui and other universities to American imperialists for their bacteriological research for genocide.

The barbarous germ tests by US imperialists and the puppets spread epidemic hemorrhage in south Korea which carries off large numbers of people at different places.

The puppet clique cut out livers and kidneys from those who died of this disease and sold them off to the germ weapon research centres in the United States, including the one in Maryland.

They have sold more than 4,000 kidneys to the General Research Centre in the US every

year since 1970, a pair of kidneys for 25 dollars.

The Japan Airlines declared that they carried luggages each containing 433 kidneys of south Koreans, to the United States on 130 occasions from November 1, 1975 to May 1976. Earlier, a south Korean publication exposed that the Pak Jung Hi clique sold to the United States livers of 20,000 people who died of epidemic hemorrhage at different places of south Korea from the end of 1975 to the close of 1976.

A south Korean professor of anatomy admitted that on orders of the puppet clique, he tore out 100-150 kidneys from dead people every month.

History keep many records of criminal genocide, injustice and corruption. But it does not know yet such traitors as the south Korean rulers who cut out the internal organs from their living fellow countrymen or offered them to foreign aggressors to get killed for germ weapon tests and sold them to make money.

Facts show convincingly that the south Korean puppet clique are unparalleled quislings, beasts in human skin, and devilish cutthroats, and also bring to full light the true colours of American imperialists as the cannibals of the 20th century.

Ri Chun Ho

Round-Table Talk

We Sternly Denounce Japanese Authorities for Distortion of Korean History

PARTICIPANTS:

Chon Yong Ryul, Chief of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences

Kim Chang Ho, Associate Doctor and Associate Professor and Deputy Chief, of the Institute

Li Jong Hyon, Doctor and Section Chief of the Institute

O Gil Bo, Associate Doctor and Associate Professor and Researcher, of the Institute

Reporter: The world public are strongly denouncing the Japanese Ministry of Education for having distorted the Japanese imperialist history of overseas aggression. Last time you spoke about the Japanese authorities' distortion of the ancient and medieval history of Korea. Today I would like to hear your views on how they contort the modern and contemporary history of Korea in their new history textbooks.

Chon Yong Ryul: Let me speak first. First, in the modern history of Korea, the Japanese reactionaries embellish the aggression committed by Japanese imperialism in Korea in an attempt to cover up the crimes it perpetrated against the Korean people; second, they defile the Korean people's struggle against aggression and feudalism; third, they distort historical facts as if the Japanese imperialist aggressors helped Korea to achieve its independence and enlightenment; and fourth, in the contemporary history of Korea, they openly take a hostile attitude towards the DPRK.

Reporter: It is very serious, I think.

Chon Yong Ryul: You are right. The Japanese authorities embellish the aggression committed by

Japanese imperialism in Korea. A typical example is their description that "Japan launched a full-scale advance into Korea following the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty."

Reporter: The Portsmouth Treaty is the Russo-Japanese peace treaty concluded in 1905, isn't it?

Chon Yong Ryul: Yes, it is. Of course, it is problematic that Japanese imperialist aggression in Korea is described as "advance" into Korea. But still more problematic is that they distorted the historical fact by claiming that Japanese imperialism started its full-scale aggression in Korea in September 1905.

As everybody knows, the Japanese militarists called for the conquest of Korea from the close of Japanese feudal society and, after the "Meiji Restoration" in 1868, made more frantic attempts to invade Korea. Their pirate ship "Unyo" made an unprovoked attack on the Kanghwa Island of Korea in September 1875, but it was repulsed. With this abortive intrusion as a pretext, Japanese imperialism forced the feudal government of the Li Dynasty to conclude the aggressive and unequal "Kanghwa Island Treaty" with Japan in February 1876, thus reducing Korea to a semi-colony. This marked the beginning of full-scale Japanese imperialist aggression in Korea. From these facts, it is clear that the Japanese authorities attempt to totally deny the criminal aggression committed by Japanese imperialism in Korea for 30 years between 1875 and 1905.

Li Jong Hyon: But they cannot erase the history of the Japanese militarists' criminal aggression.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The history of crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Asian peoples and all humanity is still fresh in the memory of the peoples."

As the great leader said, the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese militarists are still vivid in the memory of the Korean people and the world's people. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities brazen-facedly try to negate the history of aggression carried out by Japanese imperialism in Korea over 30 years between 1875 and 1905.

Kim Chang Ho: The Japanese authorities also distort the fact that Japanese imperialism forced the feudal government of Korea to sign the "Ulsa Treaty" in 1905 and the "Chongmi Treaty" in

1907. The Japanese history textbooks write that Japanese imperialism did not usurp but "took over" the diplomatic powers of Korea through the "Ulsa Treaty" and that it did not rob Korea of her administrative powers but "accepted" them through the "Chongmi Treaty". This is a brazen-faced forgery and distortion of the usurpation of powers by Japanese imperialism. We cannot but denounce the Japanese authorities for this.

O Gil Bo: Certainly. The Japanese authorities are shameless forgers of history, indeed.

In 1907 the Korean king sent an emissary to the Second International Peace Conference held in Hague in order to reveal the outrageous aggression committed by Japanese imperialism in Korea. The Japanese imperialist aggressors claimed that this was a violation of the "Ulsa Treaty". And they threatened the king that if he did not step down from the throne at once, they would use force of arms. This notwithstanding, the Japanese textbooks say that Japan only "urged the king to abdicate". How brazen-faced they are!

Li Jong Hyon: In many respects the revised Japanese textbooks embellish the colonial rule

Japanese imperialism enforced since its occupation of Korea. Take an illustration. Japanese imperialism dispossessed Korean peasants of their vast lands through the "land survey" in the 1910s. But the new textbooks allege that "Japan ascertained the landownership of Korean peasants through large-scale land survey and... took over wide areas of land as government land".

From the first days of their occupation of Korea Japanese imperialist aggressors enforced a policy of expropriating Korea from the land in a big way and ruined the peasant economy by means of feudal exploitation. The shameless Japanese authorities try to veil this indelible crime.

Kim Chang Ho: At the time of the Great Kanto Earthquakes in 1923, Japanese imperialists massacred 60,000 Koreans. However, the Japanese history textbooks don't mention this massacre.

At noon on September 1, 1923 great earthquakes occurred in the Kanto area including Tokyo and houses were suddenly knocked down and the whole city of Tokyo was engulfed in fire. There arose discontent among the Japanese people, as the reactionary Japanese government took no measures for them. For the purpose of mollifying this discontent, the Japanese authorities spread false rumours that "Koreans set fire to the houses of the Japanese, destroyed them with bombs and put poison in wells". And they got Japanese thugs to kill Koreans in cold blood.

Nonetheless, the Japanese textbooks don't say a word about this in a bid to conceal the crimes committed by Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

O Gil Bo: The Japanese history textbooks describe that young and middle-aged Koreans were not "drafted" but "volunteered for labour service", that Koreans were not forced but "encouraged" by the Japanese aggressors to "worship Shinto shrines" and that "Japanese was used as common language." In this way the Japanese authorities distort many historical facts and beautify the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

As everybody knows, Japanese aggressors drafted young and middle-aged Koreans for hard labour service without pay in mines or on South Sea Islands occupied by Japanese imperialism. They did this in order to cover the shortage of manpower after the provocation of the Second World War. The Japanese imperialist marauders swooped down on and caught young Koreans working on fields, the way they hunted beasts. They took them to far-off alien lands and worked them like slaves. Hundreds of thousands of young and middle-aged Koreans were ill-fed and ill-clad and died of drudgery. No Korean "volunteered" for this horrible work. The Japanese authorities are brazen-faced, indeed.

Reporter: I think the revised textbooks contort and defile the national liberation struggle of the Korean people in many respects. Would you tell me about this?

O Gil Bo: It can be found in distorting the Korean soldiers' mutiny in 1882 as a "rebellion of the conservative forces against the policy of enlightenment".

As is well known, the mutiny was a mass struggle of army men and Seoul citizens against Japanese imperialist aggression and the reactionary feudal rule of Korea. Nevertheless, this patriotic struggle is defiled in such a preposterous manner.

Kim Chang Ho: They also slur the Kabo Peasant War in 1894 as a "rebellion". The war waged to defend the country and ensure tranquillity for the people against Japs and Westerners cannot be a rebellion. It was a just, patriotic and progressive war.

Li Jong Hyon: It is obvious why they try to define the peasant war as a "rebellion." They do so to justify the crime of the Japanese imperialist troops of aggression who brutally put down the peasant army. Japanese imperialist aggressors slaughtered 300,000 peasant troops and guiltless people in cohort with their lackeys.

The Japanese authorities also distort the March 1, 1919 Movement in this way. They define this movement as an unjust "riot" and desecrate the national uprising of the Korean people.

Chon Yong Ryul: The revised textbooks include quite a few distortions of the history of Korea after liberation.

A typical example is that they find the cause of Korea's division into north and south not in the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism but in the establishment of different governments in north and south Korea.

As everybody knows, US imperialism occupied south Korea and fixed the 38th parallel like a border line. Later, it hastily rigged up a puppet regime in south Korea, with the result that Korea was divided in two.

Needless to say, the distortion of this stark fact aims to retain south Korea as the permanent colony of American and Japanese aggressors and "justify" their "two Koreas" plot.

Kim Chang Ho: Furthermore, the revised history textbooks claim that the Korean war was not unleashed by US imperialism but broke out as a result of conflicts between north and south. As is well known, US imperialist aggressors unlawfully occupied south Korea right after liberation, made systematic war preparations and provoked a war of aggression in Korea in 1950. There are so many data which bear testimony to this. This the whole world knows and the American press itself admitted.

Chon Yong Ryul: The question lies in why the Japanese authorities put out such textbooks that beautify the aggression carried out by Japanese imperialism in the past, besmear the national liberation struggle of the Korean people and contort the conspiracy of Japanese and American imperialists for aggression in Korea. Apparently, they reflect the plan of the Japanese reactionaries to militarize Japan, repeat their overseas aggression and realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" which had already been dashed to the ground. Here lies the criminal nature of their revision of the history textbooks. That is why not only the Korean people but also the conscientious people of Asia and the rest of the world are unanimous in protesting against and denouncing the revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities.

The Japanese authorities should stop revising the history textbooks, correct them and apologize to the Korean people for having distorted the stark historical facts.

Reporter: Quite right. So much for today. Thank you.

US Imperialism Is Most Flagrant Violator of Human Rights

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the contemporary world, it is precisely in Western imperialist countries and the satellite states of imperialism where social inequality is most glaring and the oppression of the people and violation of human rights are most shocking."

Today US imperialists clamour for "defence of human rights" but, in actual fact, it is they who trample down human rights most wantonly.

According to foreign press reports, last year US reactionary rulers mercilessly repressed demonstrators who demanded peace against nuclear war, and arrested more than 1,200 people by mobilizing a large police force.

In November 1980 they put down at the point of the bayonet the strike of American airport workers for vital rights, and arrested and imprisoned many people including trade union leaders.

This fully reveals that their vociferous demand for "defence of human rights" is a sheer absurdity.

Before seizing power the present US rulers ballyhooed about "human rights" and after installing themselves in office, they pretended to be "champions of human rights", blabbing that "human rights are the nucleus and goal of the US foreign policy." They went so far as to publish a "memorandum on human rights" and stage a farce to observe the "day of human rights".

Just as a crow cannot be a white heron so US imperialists cannot hide their foul colours as the violator of human rights however hard they may try to fool the world's people, raising a hue and cry for "human rights".

This is clearly shown by violations of human rights in the United States.

US authorities issued a presidential decree on giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency unrestricted powers to meddle even in the privacy of American people at will.

Reactionary US rulers are flagrantly violating the human rights of broad sections of people by putting in motion various repressive apparatuses and fascist terrorist organizations and invoking evil fascist laws.

US imperialists had regarded a Negro champion of human rights as a thorn in their side and, not long ago, they sentenced him to death in Philadelphia on the trumped-up "charge" of murdering a policeman. This is one example of many.

Today in the United States people are shadowed by police, their telephone conversations tapped openly and progressive personages are terrorized in broad daylight.

Hundreds of thousands of political prisoners are groaning behind the bars on the "charge" of having opposed the reactionary government's anti-popular policies, war moves and racial discrimination.

In the United States the human rights of Indians and Negroes are violated most wantonly.

As for the violations of their human rights by US rulers, a leader of Indians in a reservation in New Mexico said: "Reagan's rule is the spectre of General Custer who once mercilessly slaughtered peaceable Indians. Now the Administration is killing us. More than 70 per cent of our tribe is eking out a meagre living."

In the United States 1,400,000 Indians are even deprived of the elementary right to existence, let alone their political freedom. Half of them are treated like criminals in the Indian reservations which are little different from concentration camps.

Some time ago the US Administration openly declared that it supported the bill to prohibit the Indians from requesting the court to return their land.

This is the real picture of US society vaunted today as a "symbol of liberty" and a "specimen" of "equality of all people" and "respect for human rights".

The true colours of US imperialism as a strangler of human rights are graphically revealed by the fact that while vociferating about the "defence of human rights", it provides lethal weapons to military fascist dictators who flagrantly trample down human rights, and drives them to the further repression of human rights.

This is pointedly illustrated by the reality of south Korea under the colonial rule of US imperialism.

US imperialists who have occupied south Korea and enforced colonial rule for over 37 years, have totally denied the south Korean people even elementary democratic freedoms and rights and have thrown them into an abyss of poverty and hunger.

US imperialists made their puppets harshly suppress and kill the south Korean people who rose up in the struggle unable to live on. It is already well known that US imperialists gave the Chon Du Hwan junta lethal weapons with which the latter massacred thousands of uprisers and drowned the whole city of Kwangju in a sea of blood.

As the foreign press says in unison, south Korea under US imperialist occupation has virtually turned into a prison without iron bars, into a graveyard of human rights.

Even the *New York Times* warned Reagan that if he ignored human rights in south Korea and patronized Chon Du Hwan, he would be repeating the same blunder as Carter had committed in establishing Pahrabi in power in Iran.

Everybody knows that precisely at the instigation of US imperialism, last year Israeli aggressors invaded Lebanon and committed the thrice-cursed atrocity of massacring guiltless Palestinian and Lebanese people.

In Latin America, too, US imperialists actively support and protect the dictators of El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile who commit fascist outrages and violate human rights. American military "advisers" to El Salvador direct the reactionary warlords in carrying out "punitive operations" and atrocious repression against the patriots and people. They are even training the personnel of the Salvadorian reactionary government army in the US for "punitive operations" against guerrillas and repression of the people.

The "special troops" which are notorious for the fascist repression of the patriots and the people and violation of human rights in El Salvador, were trained precisely by US imperialists.

All the facts prove that US imperialists are the most flagrant violators of human rights.

Choe Song Guk

"The Waves of Anti-Americanism Will Run High"

Final Statements Made at the Puppet Court by Those Involved in the "American Cultural Centre" Fire in Pusan

The south Korean and overseas Korean newspapers reported the final statements which had been made at the murderous court of the south Korean puppet clique by those implicated in setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

At the court they sternly exposed and denounced crimes committed by US imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Chon Du Hwan junta and claimed the justness of their own action.

Kim Hyon Jang, who had organized the work to set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and scatter leaflets, laid bare the cruel massacre of the patriotic Kwangju uprisers by the Chon Du Hwan cutthroats in May 1980, and declared:

"The present regime was born of gun barrels. They ballyhoo about justice and welfare and advertise theirs as the 'most desirable government'. But democracy, justice and welfare have never been brought about by any military fascist government. How can the authorities who slaughtered their fellow countrymen and set up a regime in their blood, speak about unification? They are not entitled to talk about it."

Mun Bu Sik who had also organized the fire and the scattering of leaflets revealed the brutal torture by the Chon Du Hwan blackguards of those involved in the incendiarism, as well as their distortion of the nature, motives and objectives of the case. He pointed out:

"Both the Pak Jung Hi military regime that clinged on the outworn cold-war setup for survival and destroyed democracy and the Chon Du Hwan regime that drowned Kwangju in a bloodbath, used the 'National Security Law' as means of retaining their power. And they divested the people of their civil rights and rights to know, to feel, to see and to oppose. As they are distrusted by the people, they cannot but depend on foreign forces. As they depend on foreign forces, they cannot but break with the people."

The defendant noted that the greatest crime committed by Chon Du Hwan the traitor was the massacre of the Kwangju people and added that

not only this traitor but also America was to blame for the genocide. He exposed how US imperialism had manipulated the Kwangju case and committed crimes of aggression.

He went on to say:

"It is America that approved the movement of the army to Kwangju for the carnage. Hence, the tragedy in that city. America tacitly permitted the dictatorship to slaughter Kwangju citizens and aided and abetted them in their genocide. In addition, the Reagan Administration called Chon Du Hwan the butcher to America and promised support to him.

"When the south Korean people were raging with fury over America's responsibility for the Kwangju incident, the rice import scandal took place to stimulate them again. But this scandal is nothing but the top of an iceberg. America's responsibility is really tremendous for she has ruined south Korea's agriculture, too."

Furthermore, Mun Bu Sik pointed out that Wickham (the former commander of the US occupation army in south Korea) had likened the south Korean people to "field mice" and American Ambassador Walker had insulted south Korean democrats by calling them "spoiled brats". He stressed that he had thought it "necessary to mete out punishment and give a warning" to America.

He noted that he decided to burn the "American Cultural Centre" for the purpose of warning America against her support to the south Korean puppet regime, and carried out his decision. Then he stated:

"Needless to say, we took action also in order to punish America for the Kwangju incident, and show her people our people's burning aspirations for democracy. The action was also designed to appeal to our people to overthrow the military regime."

However, the first US reaction to the fire was "cynical", he noted, and emphasized:

"If America averts her eyes from the interests of the entire south Korean people and their aspirations for democracy, the waves of anti-Americanism will run high in this land."

Kim Un Suk (the incendiary) laid bare the criminal efforts of the fascist gangsters to bring trumped-up charges against them, and stated:

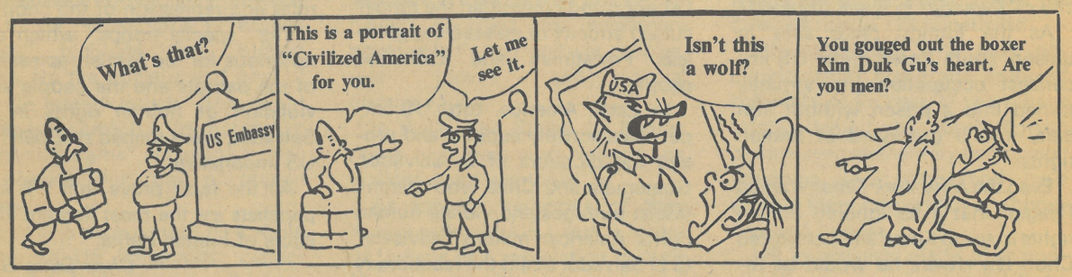
"I thought the greatest task devolving on our generation is to unify the country. I did not know they would wield their power and make concoctions so insolently. Korea should be reunified by peaceful means, which asks for effecting democracy in south Korea. 'Emergency decrees' and 'martial laws' are all evil laws designed to trample down human dignity.

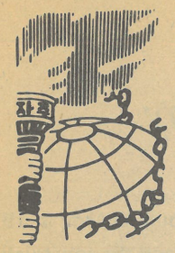
"I won't grovel to power. The Kwangju incident shows that democracy should be restored. The denial of it leads nowhere but to dehumanization. This is one of the most important motives behind the fire.

Ryu Sung Ryol (who scattered leaflets) pointed out that he had been compelled to consider "it necessary to give a warning to America" when he thought of her responsibility for the Kwangju incident and her support to the puppet dictatorship. And he declared: "In the final analysis, I participated in the incendiarism to help the country and the nation at the cost of my life."

Pak Won Si (who also scattered leaflets) said that he was proud of having been involved in the fire case. He claimed, "I did what I could for this nation."

Searchlight (in south Korea)


What's that?
US Embassy
This is a portrait of "Civilized America" for you.
Let me see it.
USA
Isn't this a wolf?
You gouged out the boxer Kim Duk Gu's heart. Are you men?



Independence, Friendship and Peace

35th Independence Day of Sri-Lanka

The Sri-Lankan people are greeting the 35th anniversary of their country's independence.

On this auspicious occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Sri-Lankan people.

The Sri-Lankan people ended foreign imperialist colonial rule and won national independence on February 4, 1948, through their prolonged struggle.

It was an epochal event which paved the way for the Sri-Lankan people to build an independent new society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the Asian people are living in a new era of history shaping their own destiny independently and creatively, freed from the long years of colonial subjugation."

Since independence the Government of Sri-Lanka has achieved great successes in their endeavours to eliminate the aftermath of colonial rule and develop the national economy and culture.

The people are striving for increased agricultural production, diversifying agriculture and extending the area of arable and irrigated land. As a result, the efforts for the cultivation of crops for export have been terminated, and the output of rice and other food grains has increased. Thus, progress has been made in decreasing import of rice and ensuring self-sufficiency in food.

There were only a few factories to process tea, rubber and other agricultural products in the past. But, today metallurgical plants, textile mills and many other factories and enterprises have been built, and the foundations of national industry are being laid.

The Sri-Lankan Government pursues the policy of non-alignment and is working to turn the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The Korean people are rejoicing over all the successes that the Sri-Lankan people have achieved in different fields.

Both Korea and Sri-Lanka are situated in Asia and, as member nations of the non-alignment, have developed their friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of the idea of independence.

The Government and people of Sri-Lanka express their support and sympathy to the Korean people's righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in accordance with ideas of independence, friendship and peace, our people wish the Sri-Lankan people fresh successes in their efforts for national prosperity.

Workers process coconut

Malaysia Develops National Economy

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the countries of the third world have made it their main objective to build an independent national economy."

Today the Malaysian people develop the national economy under the slogan of "Malaysianization" of the economy.

This country has rich natural resources, some of which are world-famous specialities. All these, once plundered by colonialists, are now in the hands of the people and are actively exploited for the economic development of the country.

At present the Government is making great efforts, in keeping with the line of industrialization, to create a heavy-machine building centre and set up factories and enterprises which will rely on domestic resources and raw materials.

A liquefied gas factory, an oil refinery, a steel complex, rubber and cacao processing factories, coconut-oil mills and others will be built in the period of the current Five-Year Plan.

The Government pays special attention to the development of the state sector of industry and increases its investment in it year after year. The state-owned enterprises play an important role in the economic development of the country.

As nearly 95 per cent of the nation's demand for power is met by foreign fuels, the Government is stepping up the development of the domestic natural wealth—water power, gas and coal. A hydroelectric power station, the biggest in the country, was built already in 1979 in Perak State and the construction of another is being stepped up.

Malaysia develops agriculture, too.

Measures have been taken to increase the area under rice cultivation and expand the irrigated land, and the grain output grows every year.

Malaysia is known as one of the world's leading rubber producers. The Government worked out a comprehensive plan to augment the output of rubber and is making great effort to implement it. The output will be 1.9 million tons in 1985 and 2 million tons in 1990.

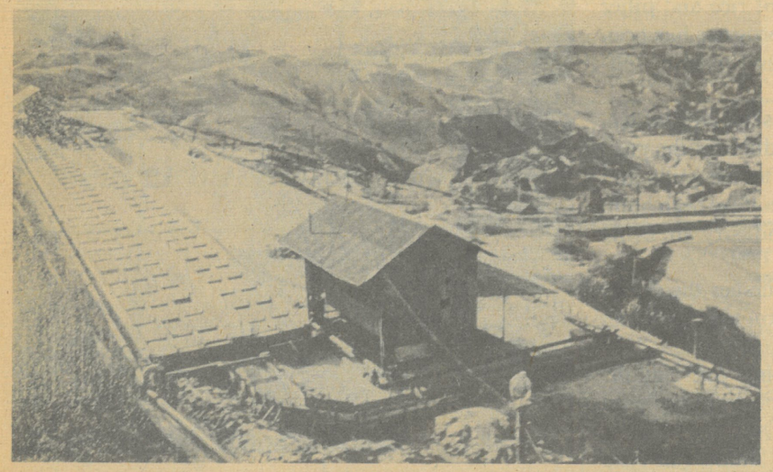
The output of coconut oil and cacao is growing, too,

Teak, one of the local natural resources of great economic value, is planted on a large scale and steps are being taken to conserve forests.

All these facts clearly show that the Malaysian people are now advancing towards economic independence to conform with the demand of the era of Chajusong.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the Malaysian people's successes as over their own.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the Government and people of Malaysia, the national economy will develop as the days go by and the country will have new looks in the future.



Part of a tin mine

South African People Are Sure to Win Cause of Justice

February 7 is the day of international solidarity with the South African people.

On this occasion, the Korean people offer militant greetings and express firm solidarity to the South African people fighting against the cursed racist rule.

The South African racists are making desperate efforts to maintain their racist system, running counter to the trends of the present age when a strong current of Chajusong is sweeping over the whole world. The racist clique have faked up a number of evil fascist laws and repressive agencies, and are brutally suppressing and killing innocent people and keeping them in slavery.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there is oppression, there will be resistance; and where there is resistance, there will be the revolutionary struggle of the people."

The people of South Africa are carrying on a fierce struggle to cast off the shackles of racist oppression and win independence and liberation.

South Africa's resistance fighters proclaimed last year a year of united action by all patriots in the country and a year of intensified armed struggle against the racist rule, and delivered powerful attacks on the racists in many parts of the country. They carried out assaulting operations against the enemy in Pretoria, Johannesburg and many other towns. Meanwhile, the South African people gave heavy blows to the racist ruling machine through different forms of struggle, including demonstrations, strikes and uprisings. This proves that despite the savage fascist oppression by the racists, the liberation struggle in South Africa is advancing triumphantly under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The struggle of the South African people is a liberation struggle to end racial oppression and apartheid and restore human dignity and freedom. It enjoys strong support and encouragement from broad sections of people in the world, who treasure justice and truth.

The international conference against apartheid held in London last year adopted a declaration to the effect that with a view to completely isolating the South African racist regime, sanctions should be taken against South Africa and cooperation increased among all governments and peoples of the world in support of the struggle of the South African people.

The UN General Assembly, the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab and African peoples, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and other international conferences and organizations and numerous progressive

The fighters of the South African National Liberation Movement deeply study military theory while intensifying combat training

National Education Develops in Ethiopia

Today Ethiopia is achieving great successes in the field of national education.

The Government is planning to introduce universal compulsory eight-year secondary education by 1992 under the programme for the development of the education system.

Thanks to the Government's correct policy, 3,500 schools were already built in the past years. During the 1981-82 school year alone, 700 primary and secondary schools were set up. In the current school year, too, schools are being built as an all-people movement. Particular mention should be made of the fact that 750 primary and secondary schools are going to be set up in remote mountain villages. Meanwhile, the number of the enrollment of students grew three times that before the revolution.

According to the programme the Government is stepping up the construction of schools in order to have 15,500 educational establishments, about 7 million students and 140,000 teachers in 1992.

In addition, a nationwide effort is envisaged to improve technical and vocational education. This work is being done on a trial basis now. An agricultural school was set up in the southern region last year. At this school 2,000 peasants acquire advanced farming techniques and the methods of managing agricultural production cooperatives.

Special attention is paid to the advancement of adult education.

The National Coordinating and Executive Committee for Anti-illiteracy Campaign was formed and is pushing ahead with the work. As many as 13.6 million people have learnt to read and write since the Government proclaimed the commencement of the nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign in July 1979. The result is that in this country the number of the illiterate dwindled to one half. Particularly, during the seventh stage of the national anti-illiteracy campaign which terminated in September last year, about 70,000 people freed themselves from illiteracy in the Ethiopian capital city of Addis Abada alone.

Considering the elimination of illiteracy as an important aspect of the construction of a new society, the Government aims at completely abolishing illiteracy in five years to come through the material and financial support of the state.

All these are proud successes made by the Ethiopian Government and people in the struggle for the development of national education as a major task in creating a new society.

Choe Chun O

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figures are condemning the manoeuvres of the South African racist clique and strongly demanding the abolition of their rule.

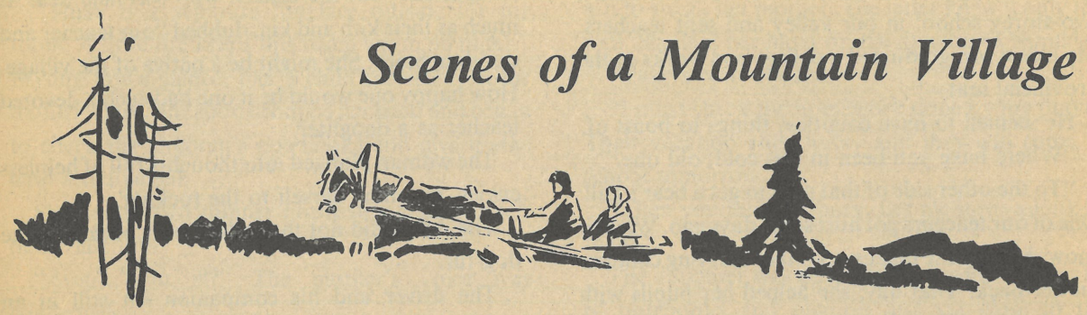
This notwithstanding, the racists, under the patronage of imperialists, are harshly suppressing the South African people's just struggle for freedom and liberation and openly perpetrating invasions of the neighbouring countries. But this is nothing but the last resort of those who are on the brink of destruction.

The strength of a united people is invincible and the downfall of aggressors and oppressors is unavoidable. This is a truth proved by history.

However hard they try, the racists will not be able to stamp out the righteous cause of the South African people, whose liberation struggle will gain momentum. The South African people are sure to win the struggle to build a peaceable and independent new society free from apartheid.

Choe Chun Ho

SHORT NOVEL



Scenes of a Mountain Village

Paek Nam Ryong

2

When she sat comfortably in the sleigh, stretching her legs under a dog-fur covering, the woman remembered that she had forgotten to give the boys some of candies kept in her bag.

The grateful fire they had built warmed her and helped alleviate her anxiety caused by the raging snowstorm, the chill and the stillness that had prevailed all the way. She should have thanked them, but it was too late.

The old man vigorously hissed his whip into the chilly air.

"Hey, cheer up."

The horse gasped and bounded a few steps, splashing the powdery snow with his hoofs, and went into a light rhythmic race. His hips glittered from sweating. The snow crunched crisply under the sleigh.

The woman looked worriedly towards the boys who were gradually going out of sight.

"Never mind. They're good skiers, they will get back to the village in a blink," muttered the old man knowingly.

The sleigh rounded the bend of a mountain which hid the children.

The woman wrapped her woolen shawl round her face and scrutinized the old man who had kindly given her a lift.

A hare-fur cap was pulled over his forehead and the small flaps were dangling comically on the cap. The fox-fur muffler—the fox with its brown mouth and limp legs looked as if still alive—was drooping down his back. The sleigh driver's lined face was dark with cold. The hoarfrost hung on the brows like a trace of the severe snowstorm and the stiff moustaches and beard were sparce.

"Have you been living long in this part of the country?" asked the woman.

"Since I was born. I'm five and fifty now."

He appeared to be voluble. He laid the whip on his knees and took a tobacco pouch from his breast and deftly made a thick roll.

"Is the village school large?"

"Yes, it's the largest building in our Oak Valley. Nobody could have imagined such a school in old days."

The woman listened mutely.

"We had not so much as a private school in this God-forsaken place. The children never got a chance to learn," the driver rattled on. "There had been one schoolboy in our Oak Valley. The son of a landlord. In winter I used to take him to the town by sleigh and brought him back after school. I was a footman at his. How time flies—It's thirty years ago. If that landlord is still alive, he would envy us and implore us to take him as a servant."

The old man exhaled a thick cloud of smoke,

blinking his eyes.

"Ours is a grateful world, indeed. The state built a two-storey school in our valley and sent teachers. My eldest son graduated a college and works at the provincial seat—"

He seemed to have countless things to boast of.

"Where have you been in this cold, old one?"

"To the other side of that pass to get a bear's gall. One of our teachers got hurt some days ago. When it snows heavily she makes a point of carrying children on her back. That day, she helped her pupils with their homework and was coming to my home, with my eight-year-old grandson on her back. She would have met me if she had taken the sleigh road. But she took a short cut and fell off a cliff."

"Pity!"

A faint cry escaped from the woman's mouth.

"She was lost. The snow fell thickly and it grew dark. The ravines all looked similar and she could not make out her way. After I returned home, I started to search for them. Hardly had I left home with a torchlight when I met the teacher. She was covered by snow all over. But my grandson was soundly asleep on her back. There, there, run faster."

The driver skilfully flicked the whip which lightly touched the hips of the horse. The clever animal pricked his ears responsively and gathered momentum.

"Is the teacher one of your relations?" asked the woman, who had been impatient for some time.

"My daughter you might as well say."

"She wouldn't have taken the trouble of carrying a child on the rough mountain path, if it was not her kin." At this comment, the old man gave a sidelong glance at her, jerking up his fox-fur muffler. He seemed upset to share his journey with a silly woman. He pulled his legs out of the dog-fur covering and placed his feet on the front pane. He flung the butt of the burnt roll.

"It's not her son she carried on her back," he grumbled. "All the village hold her in respect."

The woman was embarrassed and yet she soon felt a vague envy for the teacher who was held dear as much as their kith and kin, dubbed "our teacher and our daughter". She might be a native of the village. How happy one would be if one had such a devoted teacher as a daughter.

The woman plunged into thoughts full of helpless envies, resigning herself to the rocking.

The driver did not thrust his boots back into the dog fur.

The driver and his companion sat still in an awkward silence. The snow squeaked rhythmically in time with the monotonous sound of the hoofs.

When the vehicle passed a long mountain bend they came in sight of an oblong saucer-shaped valley.

The sleigh took to a road fringed by great, snow-clad oaks. We must be entering the village, the woman thought. On either side of the road were white conic stacks of harvests. The fields were dotted with murky piles of manures which were raising curls of steam like potato cakes just taken out of the oven. Tractors with empty trailers were trundling to the roadway, moving among the heaps. The nests of magpies in the tops of the sturdy oaks outstretching luxuriant branches were swaying like toys.

The evening smoke was drifting up from the chimneys of snow-clad, whitewashed houses set cosily against hills. The bark of dogs and the crow of roosters were heard and the air smelt of smoke.

"You must get off, auntie," the driver's voice was as sullen as ever. "The schoolmaster's is the third house from the maize storage over there."

The woman thanked the driver, but he did not so much as respond and started off, leaving a dust of powdery snow behind.

3

After their happy reunion there was a short silence.

The woman felt the heated floor and said, "Seems the heating system works well. Does the heat come from under the floor of the next room?"

"There is a separate fireplace outside for my room. A little fire keeps this room warm all night." Myong Hui's glance, like a child's, riveted on the mother's face. She soon drooped her head and began to check the children's notebooks and give marks with a red pencil.

She had grown thinner noticeably since she left home last fall.

"Aren't you ill?" The mother's voice was concerned.

"Oh, no—I'm alright."

"You look pale. If you are not ill, what does that mean?" The mother nodded her face towards a round table which was still smelling of pine resin. There were appetizing frozen pears and potato cakes. They seemed an eyewitness to the warm hearts of the village folks.

"The folks here are kind-hearted. When they happened to get some special foodstuffs, they bring them to me. Because I am far away from home."

Myong Hui, though grown thinner, was anxious not to worry her mother. The latter knew it only too well. She laid her hand on the daughter's shoulder.

"Take a rest, my dear."

"I must check the homework done by my pupils. Their vacation ends today and they will come to school tomorrow."

"Then you must be busy. Let me have a look at them."

The daughter was pleased and brought a bundle of notebooks and pictures and sat close to the mother.

The mother recalled the childhood of her daughter. One day, shortly after she had entered school, Myong Hui came home and placing herself on her lap showed her first examination paper with a full mark. The daughter's red silk ribbon caressed her cheeks. Now, it was not the ribbon but her heavy silky hair that was touching her cheeks gently.

The children's handwriting was clumsy as yet and there were quite a few misspellings. Their pictures

were awfully raw, with little consideration of shading and perspective. In their pictures, however, the mother could perceive the traces of the unfailing effort of the wistful teacher, her daughter.

"Here's an interesting one— A tractor is ploughing the field on this hillock, while the apples are ripening there. What an insatiable mind— The boy wants to see both spring and autumn at once, eh?"

The mother was beaming.

"His father drives a tractor in the village."

"Does he?"

Mother and daughter were absorbed in pictures, oblivious of the lapse of time.

All of a sudden, thump, thump, thump were heard in the yard. They stopped in front of the door. After a while, a ringing voice called, "Are you in, miss?"

Myong Hui flung the door open. A group of boys, fur caps in hands, were standing, huddled together in the yard down the earthen porch.

"Come in, Yong Ho and Chong Nam."

Myong Hui stepped down on the wooden floor barefoot, and ushered them into the room. The boys, still soaked with chill, hesitated before they sat in a corner. The mother recognized the potato nose with badger-fur cap in hand. All of the four were the kids who had been angling in the frozen river.

"You feel better, miss?" asked the potato nose, his narrow eyes betraying anxiety.

Myong Hui shot a perplexed glance at her mother and gave a quick answer.

"I'm alright. I am checking your homework, as you see."

The boys slyly exchanged their glances and put out a vinyl wrapper.

"This is for you, miss— This'll quicken your appetite."

There were three large chars, their eyes passed with a straw. The fish looked as if still alive. The mother realized that they had not fished for a fun. Her heart became full, her eyes growing misty.

"Where did you get them?" asked the teacher in a soft voice, but the tone was rather cold. Looking at her grim face the boys grew uneasy and hung their heads. None of them dared to answer. An awkward silence prevailed. The mother thought she had to speak for the young visitors.

"They caught the fish in the ice hole. See their hands red with cold. I saw them on my way here."

Myong Hui shook the potato nose's shoulder violently.

"What a thing you have done, Chong Nam!" The voice of the teacher was sharp and stern. "Who got the idea first?"

No answer. A stillness like that after storm filled the room.

The kids sat motionless like sculptures, their heads drooped.

The teacher tied up the fish in the wrapper and said in a rather gentle voice.

"Chong Nam, take these fish to Yong Sil's with your friends. He has caught a cold and lost his appetite. He couldn't attend the study circle, you know."

Nobody uttered a word.

"Promise. O.K.?"

After long moments, the boys joined in an imperceptible voice, "We do, miss."

The mother who had been looking at the scene mutely, was engulfed by an irrepressible excitement.

"You're too strict." She remonstrated the daughter in a choked voice. "I wonder if they have had supper yet."

She pulled a bag from the corner and put out apples, candies and cakes before the boys.

"Come closer and eat."

The mother loved the children like her own sons. She was flooded by an affection for them.

Do You Know?

ICE RINK

The Ice Rink stands on the Potong River meandering through Pyongyang.

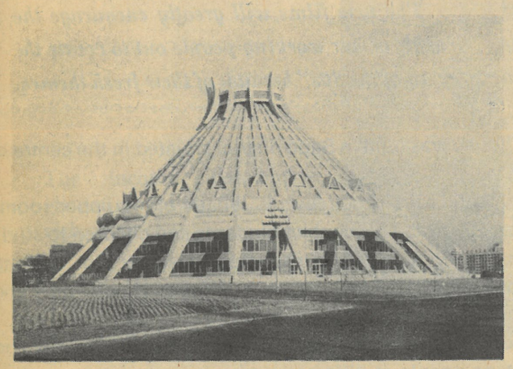
It is 63.5 metres high with a total floor space of over 25,000 square metres. It is a conic building supported by 24 oblique columns. The interior is 85 metres in diametre and 40 metres high. The ice rink itself is 61 metres in length and 30 metres in breadth.

Ice games, chiefly hockeys and figures, go on all the year round. Ball games such as basketball, volleyball, tennis and table tennis can also be played by thawing the ice floor or covering it with sheets of rubber.

The stand consists of three floors with 6,000 seats. An average temperature of 18°-20°C is maintained.

There are a number of refreshment stalls to serve the audience, along with other necessary facilities which include: lounges and training halls for skaters, a skate repair shop, outfit-drying rooms and steam baths.

Plenty of skates are available for amateurs to use between games.



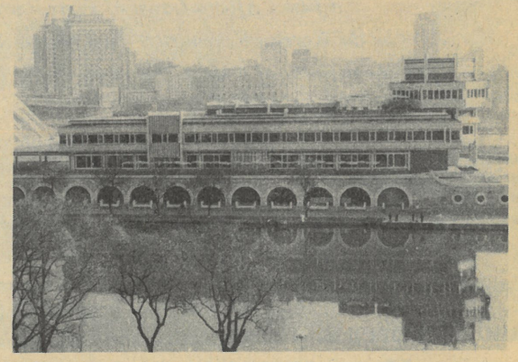
CHONGRYU RESTAURANT

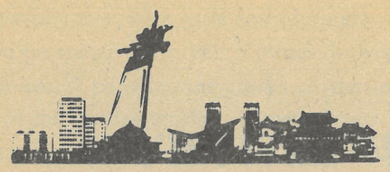
The Chongryu Restaurant newly built on the Potong River resembles an excursion ship floating on the water.

The restaurant has a total floor space of 12,000 square metres. To the two-storeyed main building is attached a four-storeyed octagonal tower.

There are 1,000 seats inside and 600 in the open. A spacious dining hall can accommodate 100 people at once. There are rooms for individual families and small groups of people. Some rooms have heated floors or wooden floors. Others are ornamented with marbles or have floors covered with straw mattings. Among 16 specialized dining rooms is one which serves *sinsonro-tang* based on a traditional Korean cuisine. It won a special prize in an international cuisine festival.

People help themselves to soft drinks by pushing cocks under an overall self-service system. Also, they can get cooked food or cook it themselves as they wish.





News

Huge Long-Distance Belt Conveyor Installed

—At the Sangnong Mine—

A huge long-distance belt conveyor was constructed at the Sangnong Mine. The conveyor covers a long distance from the Sinhung pit to No. 2 dressing plant which is under construction.

The miners and youth shock brigaders of this mine finished the project in a short space of time through their efforts to create the "speed of the 80s" and succeeded in the trial operation of the conveyor. They turned out to hit the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, in hearty response to the decisions of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The huge long-distance belt conveyor will help to ease the strained ore transport and bring about a radical increase in the output of nonferrous metal ores at this mine.

New Films

Recently various films were produced in our country under the wise leadership of the Party.

A film "Song of Love", produced by the Korean Film Studio, shows impressively the boundless pride of our people who are enjoying a happy life, deriving the full benefit from the modern health, sports, cultural and welfare-service facilities such as the Maternity Hospital, the Ice Rink, the Changgwang Health Complex and the Chongryu Restaurant.

A film "After a Lapse of Time," produced by the Korean February 8 Film Studio, depicts the activity of a storming party of the Korean People's Army behind the enemy line during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) and the heroic struggle of an operative in the enemy rear who did his best to help the party to fulfil their combat task.

Besides, many short films were produced.

The Korean February 8 Film Studio made such films as "Let Us Live as at That Time", "Haggler" and "Blooming Post"; and the Korean Film Studio a film "Where Is My Rock Drill" and others.

The new films will greatly encourage the struggle of our working people out to create the "speed of the 80s" because of their fresh themes.

New Students and Children's House

A modern students and children's house was built in Sapo district situated in the centre of Hamhung City.

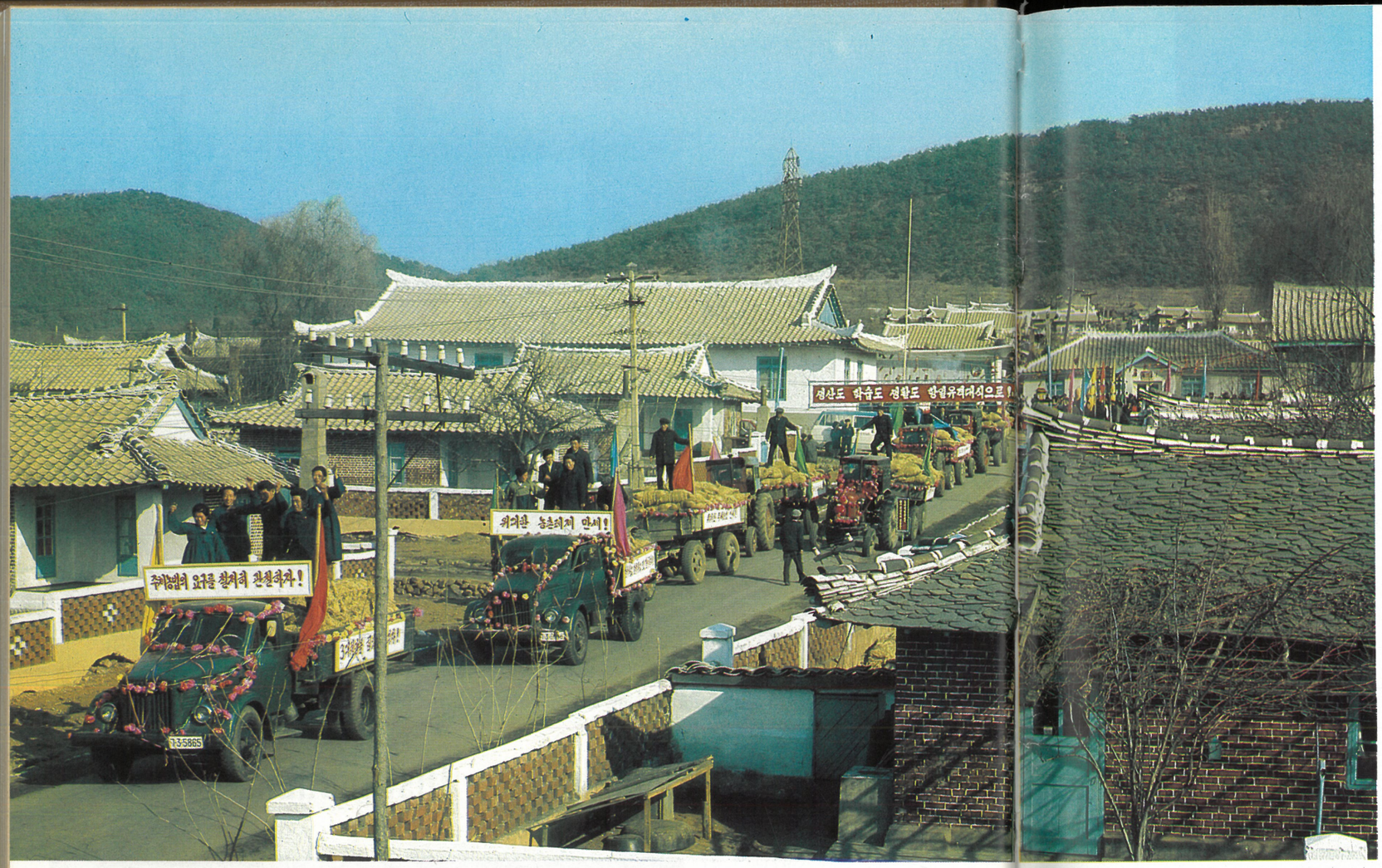
The house occupies a lot several thousand square metres wide. It has well-equipped rooms for study, group activities and education, 27 in all. This enables students and children to study comprehensively and deeply the revolutionary ideas of the respected President Kim Il Sung and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and acquire multifarious know-how and physical techniques and other skills through their group activities.

The students and children in the district come to this cradle of happiness after school and prepare themselves to be new Juche-type people at different circles.

The results of the year's farming are summed up at the income distribution ground

Year-end Income Distribution

The income distribution ground rings with the song of rich crop



Farmers carry their earnings home

Foreign friends share joy with farmers

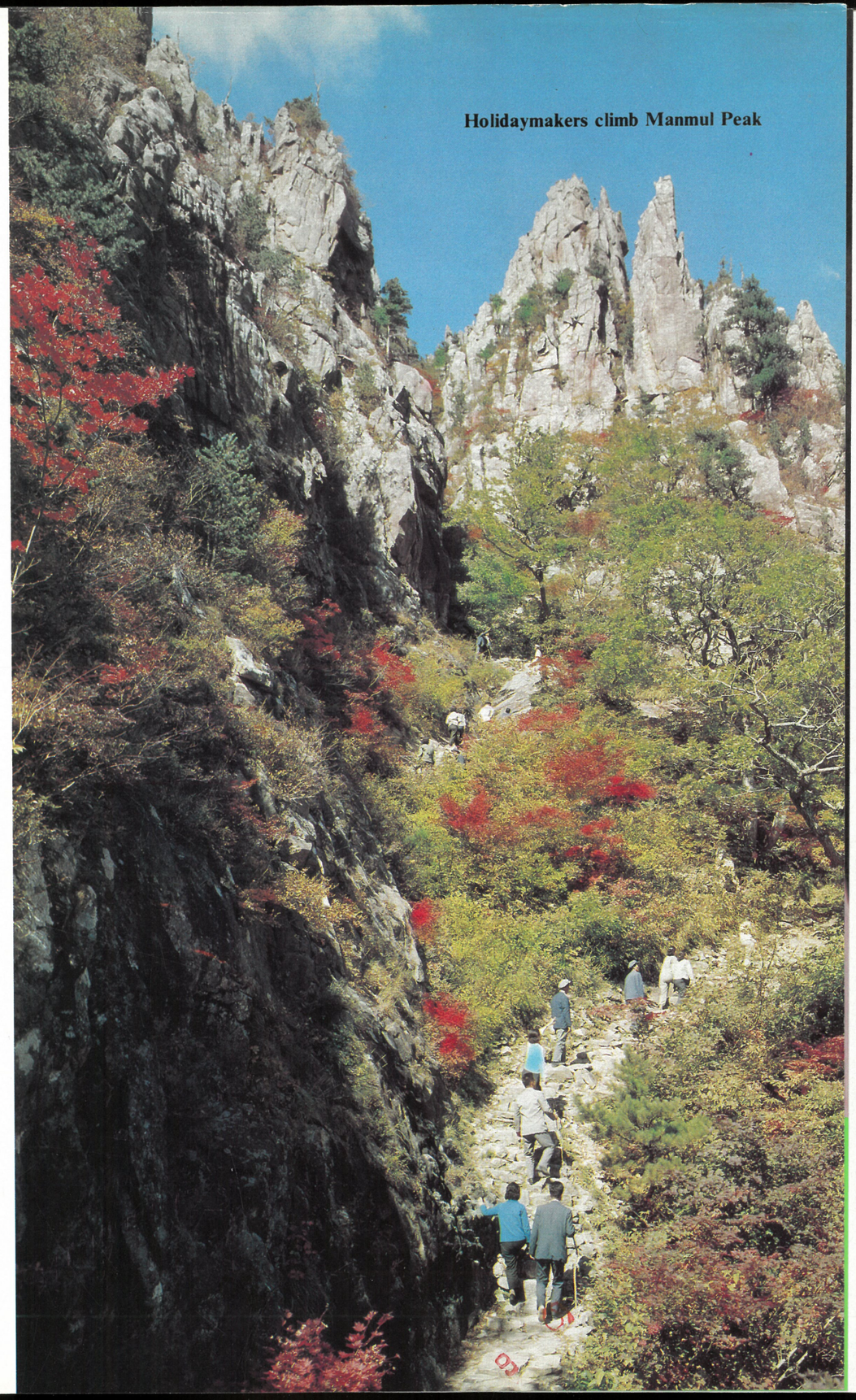
Amateur art group members of the farm dance for joy

Celebrated Mountain of Korea

Mt. Kumgang

—Manmul Peak (Peak of Ten Thousand Forms)—

Fantastic rocks on Manmul Peak



Holidaymakers climb Manmul Peak

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